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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Ottawa Turns to a Tall Task

Geneva Adopts Arms Resolve

Germany Wonders Who's Who

Socialism Asks Fascism How

Mexico Tells Its Great Tale

Bombs Humane? Who Knows?

OTTAWA sees the Imperial Economic Conference meet realization of the size of its difficulties with a show of determination to master them. Canadian Premier Bennett, presiding, offers Britain a greater market for industrial products in Canada if Britain offers preferential tariffs and protection from unfair competition by Soviet Russia. British Leader Baldwin says the Commonwealth of Nations must aim at freer trade with lowered tariffs among themselves, rather than at a high tariff barricade against other nations. Speakers from many countries recognize that the problems are not those of Britain and the Dominions, but equally of the world. Men of differing complexions and languages tell of a trouble that speaks a universal tongue. To fail to find a solution, says Delegate Bruce of Australia, would be an indictment of statesmanship in the Empire—and in the world.

¶ The Disarmament Conference adopts the entire resolution summarizing results and stating plans for the future. Premier Mussolini restrains Italy from voting on the ground that the resolution falls short of the hopes and wishes of the world. Many smaller states disclose more than their great disapproval of the moderate statement. They show that at the next session, for which a program along lines of the Hoover idea is accepted, they will probably hold the controlling strength—will be able, even if two or more large powers resist, to force the long-hoped-for true curtailing of arms.

¶ Germany endeavors to catch a clear glimpse of the hand behind. The Prussian dictatorship and allied events disclose a definite military plan, but do not show whose. While the ousted Prussian Cabinet appeals to the Supreme Court, belief strengthens that Chancellor von Papen carries out a program considered and agreed to. Is it for Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Defense Minister, and alleged arch plotter? Is it for the former Kaiser, watching from Doorn, whom von Hindenburg has never forgotten? Or is it at the command of the fiery Adolf Hitler, who is shouting his approval—and whose shouting of their orders the German people, by a small majority, either would or would not like to hear?

¶ Socialism yowls at Fascism in the Interparliamentary Union at Geneva. Italian Fascist Costamagna, speaking on international law, is rebuked by French Socialist Renaudel, who resents a law lesson from Italy, it having no Parliament, no liberty and no justice. The Italian delegation demands an apology, or it will withdraw from the Union. The League, which houses the Union, tells the Interparliamentary Council to patch things up or be turned out—the times being too ticklish for statesmen to invite wreck and ruin uselessly by charging down every gulf that yawns between them.

¶ Ably Señor Moises Saenz explains Mexico to the American Seminar. Political institutions are unstable because Mexico's political fabric is still in process of being made. The mixed bloods are reckless rebels out of the great past. The Mayas, antedating Christendom, were the Greeks of America, who contribute to art and scientific knowledge; the Toltecs contribute to craftsmanship, the Aztecs to barbaric genius. These cultures can mean something even to the modern Mexican Indian survivor. Mexico is going to treat him as a norm of contemporary life, and he'll find that being even a norm is much better than being what he has been—a normal nobody.

¶ Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of a Republican President, receives 300 messages congratulating her upon the nomination of her husband for the White House by the Democratic Party. Thus loyalty and ignorance make an amazing showing. But it is doubtful whether any mistaken tidal wave might sweep Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt into power. The last time a Roosevelt ran for the Presidency a chief element was the mighty magic of a name, yet, what happened? An adoring public roared for Roosevelt—and gave its votes preponderantly to a not so well known Mr. Wilson.

¶ Geneva hears an interesting apology on arms. Upon request of British Foreign Minister Simon, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Benes retracts his statement that the air bombing of soldiers is inhumane. Only civilians have a right to complain. Perhaps Mr. Benes gave in because he couldn't prove his point—he just couldn't go gather up a lot of bombed soldiers to testify that they had been inhumanely scattered.

Fill Important Positions In Prussian Dictatorship

Both Photographs THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

Upper—DR. FRANZ BRACHT, Burgomaster of Essen, Becomes Prussian Minister of the Interior. Below—GEN. GERD VON RUNDSTEDT, Military Administrator in Berlin and Brandenburg.

Berlin Assures South Germany Of Home Rule

Extension of Dictatorship Not Planned, Chancellor's Move Indicates

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 22—The process of purging Prussia of officials of Socialistic coloring to suit the Junker-Fascist dictatorship which the Reich has established over the state went forward today with the dismissal of 20 provincial prime ministers, district presidents and regional police heads.

Meanwhile the Reich Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, who rules Prussia as Reich commissioner, moves to placate south German states which are vigorously protesting the Reich's assumption of dictatorial control over Germany's largest state. The Chancellor has called the state prime ministers to meet at Stuttgart tomorrow where he is expected to assure them that the Reich does not plan any encroachments against other federal units.

The Fascists, apparently not satisfied with the wide concessions to their demands represented in assumption of power in Prussia and the Government's vigorous steps against the Communists, are today questioning cancellation of the ban on political demonstrations. Chancellor von Papen had reinstated this ban in his initial effort to cope with political rioting.

It is understood that in order to justify the Fascists' demand of the right to open air demonstrations, the Hitler Storm Troops have been ordered to stay in their barracks to prevent any clashes. Certainly Fascist uniforms are far less apparent on Berlin's streets since martial law was declared. The general sense of calm may well be attributed to the inherent German acquiescence in military control.

This is aided by the exhortations of leaders of the Social Democratic and middle parties to their followers to avoid any display of opposition. However, in a meeting of the Iron Front last night representatives of this group, the Social Democrats, the Reichsbanner and conservative labor unions protested against inactivity in the face of the government putsch against Prussia.

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THINGS PRESENT

Perhaps you have already formed an opinion or two concerning General Butler's fiery remarks to the Bonus Expeditionary Force in Washington. Believe us, Mr. Abbot has too! Don't miss the second section of his "Watching the World Go By."

Are you prone to leave things scattered about in convenient confusion? Then console yourself by reading "The Spinks of No. 13" on the Home Forum.

Some new ideas for your next picnic await you on the Household page. Read them and eat!

AND THINGS TO COME

Father Mathew, the great Irish apostle of total abstinence, liked to use moral suasion to achieve temperance, and his method is frequently cited by anti-prohibitionists as the proper way to fight the liquor traffic. But what a blow they will get when they read all the story in Professor Carver's "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow! You are saving these, aren't you?

Saturday, of course, brings you these pages: Educational; Interior Decoration and Antiques; Music, Arts, Theaters, Books.

FEDERAL SHIFT IN RADIO BUREAU BEGINS NEW ERA

First Step in Hoover Plan for Simplification of Government Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22—The long delayed reorganization of federal bureaus, which President Hoover believes capable of saving the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars, has actually begun.

In a small way and in an obscure news paragraph it was announced this week that the Federal Radio Commission would absorb the radio division of the Commerce Department, under the terms of the National Economy Act.

The order wipes out only one duplicating service of the Federal Government, and a small one, but provisions for further reorganization within prescribed limits are contained in the act and the work will go on.

Organizing Goes On

For 100 years, in a hit-or-miss fashion, Congress has been organizing new departments, new bureaus, new commissions. Mr. Hoover now wants legislative authority for a full dress reorganization; he yearns to get his pruning knife into that old wood, and to reduce the accretions of a century of off-hand legislation to the simple, unified organization of the normal American business house.

Only those acquainted with the interlocking nature of congressional politics and federal bureaus and departments know the difficulties in the way. The plan has waited a long time. More than 10 years ago, in April, 1921, Mr. Hoover was first attacking the "inadequacy, the wastefulness and the inefficiency of our federal organization," and he urged the public to support the efforts of the congressional joint committee then named to simplify matters.

Again, in 1924, he asserted, "No one who has had large experience in large industrial or other organizations will assert for one moment that the Federal Government is not badly in need of administrative reorganization," while in 1925 he repeated his plea more specifically.

Limit Power Granted

As a result of repeated pressure, Mr. Hoover did finally secure a limited measure of authority, however, under the new economy bill. Consolidations which he may carry out under the law, subject to later congressional veto, are restricted to personnel administration, education, public health, and the Mexican water and boundary commission. He may also merge War and Navy Department functions not of a purely military character. In addition, before October, the steamboat inspection service will be merged with the bureau of navigation. On Oct. 1, the personnel classification board will join the Civil Service Commission. In the fall, the question of a comprehensive federal housecleaning will be the subject of a new senatorial inquiry.

Jehol to Mobilize Forces to Resist Japanese Invasion

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 22—Nanking lacks official confirmation of the reported settlement of the Jehol dispute and, pending Gen. Tang Yu-lin's report, has instructed Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang to mobilize for armed resistance if the Japanese invade the Province.

A government spokesman described Nanking's policy as "armed resistance simultaneously with diplomacy," and suggested that Nanking desires a peaceful settlement but is determined to fight if the Japanese strike. Members of the Central Political Council agreed to resign in a body if Marshal Chang fails to resist Japanese invasion.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, July 22—The Jehol and North China situation is generally marking time pending positive active developments which are at present lacking because the Japanese and Manchukuans apparently realize that the mountainous conditions of the Inner Mongolian frontiers would make extensive military operations against stiff resistance extremely difficult.

The tension of the past few days has caused a revival of student activities. The North China Students Union, the Students Patriotic Association, the Primary and Middle School Students Union and other organizations at least temporarily have abandoned their anti-Kuomintang program and even deserted the entrance examinations being conducted by six colleges and universities.

At mass meetings the students have decided to conduct throughout Peiping and the adjacent countryside a lecture and publicity campaign designed to arouse public opinion by describing "the latest developments connected with the Japanese aggressive policy toward China."

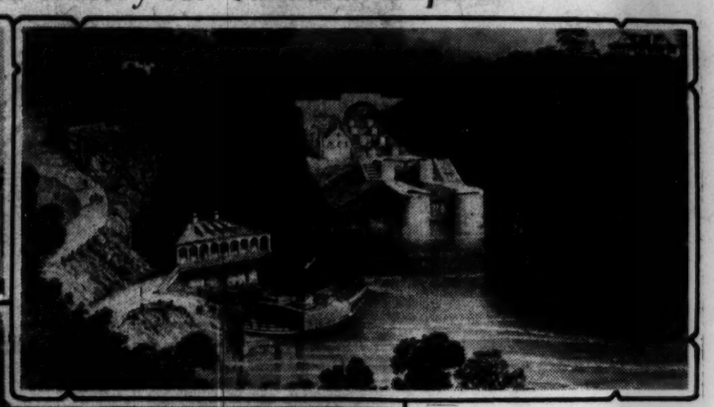
GOOD-WILL AIR FLIGHT TO CANADA PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—Plans are completed for the organization of a large air excursion from Roosevelt Field, New York, to Montreal for the air pageant at St. Hubert airport, Aug. 20.

Fifty planes will participate in the good-will tour. Visiting machines will be separated into groups of six, according to their respective speeds.

New Milestone in History for Canadian Capital



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW AND OLD SCENES IN OTTAWA WHERE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE IS MEETING

Upper Left: Corner of Wellington and Bank Streets in 1835. Here Present Dominion Supreme Court Is Located. Upper Right: Artist's Drawing of Rideau Canal Locks at the Ottawa Outlet 100 Years Ago. The East Block Wing of the Parliament Building Now Is Located on the Left Bank of the Canal; the Château Laurier Hotel on the Right Bank. Lower: Bird's-Eye View of Ottawa As It Is Today, Showing Parliament Hill and the Ottawa River.

TAX TITLE PLAN DRAFTED TO AID MUNICIPALITIES

State Board Proposed to Assist Taxpayers in Regaining Property

Establishment by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of a tax title corporation financed similarly to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is the latest proposal for relief of distressed municipalities.

The plan proposed by Mr. H. P. Faxon of Faxon, Gade & Co., Inc., of Boston in an open letter to State Senator Samuel R. Wragg, chairman of the joint special legislative committee on public expenditures, suggests that such a corporation be set up to buy from municipalities tax titles of property on which taxes are unpaid.

Conceding many municipalities have reached a point where a degree of help must come from the State, Mr. Faxon stresses the danger of any state aid or guarantees to municipalities except on an airtight, self-liquidating basis. As the Federal Treasury had to come to the aid of some states, he believes, some states must help certain municipalities.

A tax title corporation, Mr. Faxon points out, could be set up with a limited duration of three to five years and could be managed by directors appointed by the Governor, with certain ex officio members. It could buy for cash from each municipality tax titles of property on which taxes remained unpaid at some specified date, say April 1 or July 1 of the year following the levy. Discretion should be left in directors to refuse purchase of titles on unimproved land or property of such doubtful value as to afford the possibility of permanent abandonment by the former owner.

Such a corporation, Mr. Faxon says, should be self-supporting and possibly would return a profit through saving in interest rate on funds raised by the corporation. It should be self-liquidating within the period of incorporation. The corporation should have power to negotiate with the owner of taxed property and arrange, if desired, orderly liquidation of the indebtedness on an installment basis, or over a reasonable period in the future.

The plan, its author says, should afford relief to both municipality and deserving taxpayer. Delinquent tax collections would cease to be a factor in appraising municipal credit, and a city or town would always be solvent provided it kept its expenditures within the limits for which its voters and taxpayers were willing to be assessed.

GERMANY-TO-CHICAGO AVIATORS TAKE OFF

LIST, Isle of Sylt, July 22 (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang van Gronau, German aviator, and hero of two previous transatlantic flights from Germany to the United States, took off from here again at 11 a. m. today for Chicago, and has been reported off the Orkney Islands.

He was accompanied in his seaplane, known as the Greenland Wal, by a second pilot, mechanic and radio operator. His route will be substantially the same as that followed in his two previous flights in 1930 and 1931, by way of Iceland, Greenland and Labrador.

Extension of Farm Markets Plays Vital Rôle at Ottawa

Agriculture Ranked With Manufacturing in Plans for Economic Recovery—World Relationships Emphasized in Empire's Program

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 22—It is clear as the Imperial Economic Conference enters the second day of its sessions here that the question of markets for agricultural products is to take no small part in the deliberations.

Most, or all, of the Dominions have a surplus. Even South Africa, which at one time imported much of its needs, now produces more than it can consume. Nevertheless the farmers of Canada are greatly elated at the fact that Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, is not to pamper the manufacturer at the expense of agriculture.

The hand of trade fellowship has been extended to the United Kingdom, bearing increased preferences and additional free lists. In return Canada asks for existing preferences and others covering natural and processed products of which the United Kingdom is a large importer.

In future "invalid" industries must enter into healthy competition with British goods, particularly textiles, steels and woolens, in order that such natural products as grain, fruit, cattle, copper, lumber and cheese can flow into British markets.

South Africa's Position

Mr. M. C. Havenga, South Africa's chief delegate, touched briefly on the question of agriculture yesterday when he discussed the problem of the expansion of inter-Commonwealth trade and stressed the development which had taken place in the Union's agriculture in the past 20 years. As to the direction in which South Africa might increase its imports from the United Kingdom he found himself in a difficult position.

"South Africa," he said, "is in the unique position of being the only

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Prohibition Facts

5—Difficulty of Regulation

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics Harvard University

EVERY attempt to regulate the liquor business has made a market for the moonshiner, the bootlegger or the speakeasy. Early closing and Sunday closing of saloons made a market for the bootlegger and the speakeasy on Sundays and after hours. Even that law was difficult to enforce. That was once used as an argument against a Sunday closing and early closing laws. Forbidding the sale to women, minors or to men already drunk created a market for the illicit sale to these groups. It was difficult to suppress it. Limiting the sale of liquor to ticket holders makes a market for the illicit sale to nonticket holders. License and excise taxes made a market for the speakeasy and the moonshiner, who wished to avoid the taxes.

Is it a convincing argument to say that because men will not obey these regulations, therefore there should be no regulations? Not if we are a strong, courageous and determined people. If we are the kind of people who back down before a difficult task, that argument may have some weight. These remarks have a bearing on the question of prohibition.

President Signs Relief Bill; Puts Billions to Use

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22—The most formidable massing of funds for business revival in the long three-year series of counter-attacks against industrial recession went into effect with a stroke of President Hoover's pen last night, signing the $2,122,000,000 emergency relief and construction act of 1932.

Altogether, the gigantic total of almost $4,000,000,000—actually $3,800,000,000—is now available from one central source, to be thrown wherever the situation is most critical. Although strings are tied to some of these appropriations, there is enough leeway so that the Government has, in effect, mobilized a flexible reserve to meet any business crisis or unemployment emergency.

The funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are now made expansible to a total of $3,800,000,000, a figure larger than those held in most national treasuries. Taking the new and old details together the list includes the following: $1,500,000,000 for public construction and self-liquidating private loans, and financing of farmers through agriculture credit corporations; $16,000,000 for roads and trails in national parks and forests; $186,224,000 for waterway and public buildings; $120,000,000 for advances to states under the federal aid highway law; $300,000,000 for the states for direct unemployment relief.

CZECH PARLIAMENT CLOSED BY PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The session of Parliament here was closed yesterday owing to a disagreement within the ranks of the Agrarians, the principal party of the Government coalition. This dissension threatened to lead to a Government crisis.

The Right Wing Agrarians oppose the policy of the Premier, Dr. Frantisek Udrzal because it is considered insufficiently active in granting the demands of Agrarian interests which include establishment of a grain monopoly and concessions regarding agricultural credit, and too conciliatory toward the demands of Socialist members of the coalition.

Rather than face possible defeat, the Premier closed Parliament, although many important measures are awaiting sanction.

Reich Rejects Arms Parley Resolution

Insists on Equality of Rights Before Sharing in Future Sessions

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 22—The German Government today refused to accept the Disarmament Conference's concluding resolution, and declared in a firm statement its inability to participate in the conference when it reconvenes, if agreement recognizing Germany's equality of rights is not reached in the meantime. Not merely abstaining, the Reich will vote against the resolution.

All future work of the conference, said Herr Rudolf Nadolny, must be based upon the equality of all of the participating powers. Equality, he said, is the fundamental upon which the League of Nations itself and the commonwealth of nations must rest. Discriminatory treatment against Germany must at once be remedied, he declared.

The German spokesman offered to begin negotiations immediately with any or all of the powers to clarify the equality of rights issue. Though Herr Nadolny found flaws in much of the conference's work he had nothing but highest praise for President Hoover's proposal which he deeply regretted was not embodied in the resolution. But before useful work in disarmament can go farther the Reich representatives insisted that another chapter of postwar history must be terminated.

Challenges Self-Satisfaction

Germany's attitude places another difficulty in the way of the conference's resumption, but one which observers know will lead to success if properly handled. Frank speaking on the part of Germany and Italy is doing the conference nothing but good, although it tears the veil of self-congratulation from the resolution the great powers have drafted and passed.

Only one amendment passed and that extends the study of the private manufacture and trade in arms to government manufacture as well. Small powers who rarely have state arms factories insisted that the arsenals of the great powers be studied as well as private firms. The French, British and American delegates accepted the amendment.

Although the resolution which bears compromise in every line and embodies sweeping concessions from the Hoover plan on the part of the American delegation is now passed, there was revealed during the meetings great disapproval of its modest nature and the vigorous appeal of smaller states to go farther when the conference reconvenes.

Anglo-French Resistance

Despite the fact that the amendments embodying the Hoover proposals were advanced by the Soviet delegate, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, and put to the committee by Mr. Arthur Henderson, the chairman, in a negative form which discouraged many votes, on two roll calls the malcontents were almost equal to regulars who favored the great powers' compromise.

The most revealing negative incident today was the apology from Dr. Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia upon the request of Sir John Simon of Britain, for having characterized air bombing as inhumane. Two days ago, when the Czech Minister made this statement, it was resented by the British Minister on behalf the Royal Air Force, and today the full retraction was stagemanaged. Dr. Beneš admitted and Sir John insisted that air bombing is only inhumane when off the field of battle and is indistinguishable from artillery bombardment.

Grandi Appointed Envoy to Britain

ROME, July 22 (AP)—Within 24 hours after displacement in a Cabinet shakeup, Signor Dino Grandi, for several years Italy's Foreign Minister, yesterday was appointed as Italian Ambassador to Great Britain.

Premier Benito Mussolini, who took over the foreign portfolio in person in his governmental realignment, issued the official announcement, and a few hours later Signor Grandi started on a month's vacation before taking up his duties in London.

The London post has been vacant for several weeks since the passing on of the Italian Ambassador, Signor Antonio Chiaramonte-Bordonaro.

It was pointed out that Signor Mussolini must have somebody available close at hand at various important international conferences.

RAILS PLAN IN GENERAL FINDS FAVOR

Economies and Benefits Expected to Follow Eastern Merger

EXPLAIN, HOWEVER, IT WILL TAKE TIME

Some See in Approval Another Step Toward Ultimate Federal Ownership

Sentiment in general reacted favorably today on the approval yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the four-party railroad system for the eastern roads.

Financial and banking circles in New York expect beneficial results will be felt increasingly as time allows for putting the plan into full effect.

Railroad securities in Wall Street, although they have discounted the action somewhat for the last few weeks, displayed fresh strength today on the announcement.

Railroad heads generally were silent. Mr. John J. Pelley of the New Haven, which is not affected by the plan, and Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, which is, were exceptions. They saw beneficial effects cumulative as time elapses.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—Sentiment in high financial circles in New York is generally favorable to the plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the merger of the big eastern rail lines, although both bankers and rail heads refused to comment for publication.

Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, was an exception to this latter rule, when he declared that not only economies but improved service to the public should follow the proposed consolidation.

In quarters which refused to be quoted, the consolidation plan was viewed as a possible second step toward ultimate government ownership and operation of the railroads. Attention was called to the low quotations on railroad stocks—although these prices responded favorably, but slightly, to the Commerce Commission's decision.

It was stressed that no one seems to want the railroads, this applying especially to the big bankers who, since the inception of railroad building, have been the financial power back of the lines.

Attention also was called to the fact that a large part of the money—amounting to millions of dollars—which had been borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by railroads had gone to the bankers in payment of loans which they had made to the lines.

The question is now being discussed here regarding what the railroads will do when these loans fall due. The consensus is that unless the position of the roads improves vastly between now and that time, something will have to be done then. It may be that the loans will be extended, it was said. And it may be that the attitude of the Government with respect to federal ownership and operation of the lines will have crystallized.

In this connection, attention was called to the attitude of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other large financial institutions as to unification and municipal ownership and operation of the New York City transit lines as announced in the press on July 19. This attitude is a new one and is being interpreted as indicative of reversal by big bankers—without whose coöperation no big railroad can be financed—of their attitude against government ownership and control.

"Although financial and business conditions make large merger operations difficult at the present time," Mr. Willard said, "if the plan is substantially accepted by the four principal carriers in the East, I believe it will be possible to bring, through coöperation, many economies in operation based in part on the elimination of certain competitive practices.

"These practices, which might be considered justifiable now in view of the number of independent companies in the East, probably will not be justifiable or desirable under consolidation. Not only economies, but improved service to the public, would be possible under consolidation. Too much, of course, should not be expected under present conditions, even if the plan were put into effect immediately.

"While the plan, as I understand it, may not be entirely satisfactory to any of the companies, nevertheless and upon the whole I believe it measurably meets the spirit of the consolidation provision of the Transportation Act, and that upon the whole it will result in benfit to the public."

At the offices of the New York Central Railroad, the Pennsylvania and the Delaware & Hudson it was said that no comments on the consolidation had been given to the press.

Plan Approved by I.C.C. Follows Closely That Arranged by Railroads

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, in the most far-reaching decision in its history, accepted the demands of the railroads for a divi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

I. C. C. RAIL PLAN STRIKES FAVOR IN HIGH PLACES

(Continued from Page 1)

sion of eastern trunk lines into four great systems covering roughly the area between the Hudson and Mississippi Rivers north of the Ohio.

New England remains exempt from the consolidations, safeguarded by a further stipulation that the Pennsylvania Railroad must divest itself of its holdings in the New Haven and other New England lines before it can proceed with the consolidations awarded to it under the new system.

In accepting the plan as originally drafted by the four leading railroad groups of the East, the Interstate Commerce Commission abandoned its own "final" scheme of eastern mergers which provided for a fifth trunk line to be erected around the Wabash, Norfolk & Western and the Seaboard Air Line.

The carriers themselves evolved the new plan after years of negotiations. Final adoption of a compromise between the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Chesapeake & Ohio was announced two years after the Interstate Commerce Commission originally promulgated its five-system plan in 1929.

Two of Commission Dissent

The decision, in effect, recognizes and legalizes the actual condition in the eastern railway picture providing the basis for four fairly balanced competitive systems. Each system will have direct access to its own fuel supply and to at least two Atlantic ports.

Two members of the commission, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman and Mr. Frank McManamy, dissented from the decision, while nine voted in its favor. Dissent was on the ground, first, that the four dominant lines allegedly already have put much of the plan into effect illegally and second, that present changing conditions form an improper background for radical revision of railway systems.

Officials of some of the lines affected by the decision, discussing the practical aspects, stated that in all probability very little actual cash would be needed in effecting the mergers. In many cases control has already been secured over the lines to be absorbed. Exchanges of stocks and leases would be utilized to bring other small lines within the trunk systems.

If the Pennsylvania complies with the condition that it must divest itself of interest in the New England lines, and the carriers as a group accept the modifications in the general scheme approved by the commission, railway consolidation in the East will be effected in a relatively short time.

Will Change Railroad Map

Hundreds of familiar railroad names will disappear from the transportation map of the East and a new railroad era will begin. Traffic will be re-routed in many instances. Passenger service will be reorganized and terminal facilities developed and coördinated.

In addition to the New England lines, the Delaware & Hudson was left out of the consolidations on the ground that it is "the most important of the New England bridge carriers," and disposition of it was deferred until such time as the commission shall decide on whether to recommend one or two systems for New England.

The enthusiasm among the major railroad interests over the decision is, of course, not shared by many of the smaller lines, which will be swallowed up in the mergers, and by several cities, which view a change in their transportation facilities with some alarm.

Philadelphia put up a gallant fight before the commission for keeping the Reading and New Jersey Central as an independent, and Baltimore protested against absorption of the Western Maryland. Both, however, went unconditionally to the Baltimore & Ohio.

The commission's plan, numbering the systems from 3 to 6, will provide as follows:

System No. 3—New York Central: Including 75 long and short roads and trackage rights over six roads.

System No. 4—Pennsylvania: Including 82 long and short roads and trackage rights over four roads.

System No. 5—Baltimore & Ohio: Including 68 long and short roads and trackage rights over eight roads.

System No. 6—Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate. Including 70 long and short roads and trackage rights over seven roads.

Wall Street Responds Well to Rail Merger

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Security markets today responded to the Interstate Commerce Commission's railroad consolidation decision with a fairly brisk upturn in the early trading.

Stocks had apparently discounted the four-trunk-line plan for eastern railroad consolidation over the last six weeks, in which railroad shares had moved slowly and irregularly forward. At the opening, gains were extended to as much as $1 a share or more, but then carrier shares were inclined to settle back.

In the bond market, although railroad liens had been advancing daily since June 30, gains were somewhat more pronounced. Advances of $10 to $25 for bonds of $1000 par value were numerous in the early trading. Later, a moderate wave of profit-taking appeared, but quotations held rather firmly.

Railroad executives and railroad bankers expressed a general agreement that the decision would be of far-reaching effect, although they added that considerable time must of necessity elapse before the large groupings of railroad mileage, the most comprehensive plan of its kind ever attempted in the history of the railroads, can be completed.

It is only through the exchange of securities, bankers pointed out, that the transfers of properties from one road to another system could be made. And with many stocks and bonds now selling at prices which railroad men hold to be below their true worth, the problem of determining a fair valuation has become a difficult one. Under ordinary conditions, the prevailing market prices of securities are accepted as a fair gauge for determining terms for exchange.

Pelley of New Haven Sees Public Benefit

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22 (AP)—Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, said today after his study of the I. C. C. decision on the four party rail plan:

"The Interstate Commerce Commission's recent decision in the four-party plan for the consolidation of railroads in the East should have a beneficial effect upon the general railroad situation and holds out substantial benefits for the future."

Not to Affect Service, Says Head of Reading

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (AP)—Mr. Charles H. Ewing, president of the Reading Company, in a statement today said that "the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in allocating the Reading to the Baltimore & Ohio will not affect our service to the commercial interests of Philadelphia or the territory now served by the Reading."

"The business interests of Philadelphia can be assured that their interests will be preserved, and no concern as to the future need be felt by our friends and shippers," he said.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Farm Markets Stressed At Ottawa Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Dominion with which the United Kingdom has a trade balance.

"For many years past the Union has purchased from the United Kingdom twice as much in value as it has sold to the latter. Moreover, today the Union stands fourth in the list of Great Britain's customers. Averaged over the last six years we have granted preferential rates on £9,000,000 worth of goods per annum from the United Kingdom, mostly textiles, machinery and iron and steel manufactures.

"These I understand are the particular industries requiring assistance. The possibilities of giving new or additional preferences have been examined, and I must frankly state that where these are sought in order to secure a diversion of trade, consideration will have to be given to their effects on foreign countries which now buy our products freely and whose markets we must retain for the surplus that the Commonwealth is unable to absorb."

India Seeks Industries

India's position was outlined by Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, head of the delegation. He said that India no less than any other part of the Empire experienced the full effect of the catastrophic fall in prices and all that followed from it. Like most Dominions, it felt industrial development was necessary and must be pursued. Also it adopted a policy of protection in order that the growth of industries might be expedited.

"But no colony and no Dominion contains," he said, "a population of 350,000,000; no other part of the Empire contains such extensive tracts where the density of population produces a pressure upon the soil which is the cause of constant anxiety; nowhere else in the Empire does the recurring menace of famine, brought about by the unequal distribution of seasonal rains, involve governmental action on anything approaching the same scale."

With such problems Sir Atul contended that India could neither meet its international obligations nor purchase its requirement of manufactured goods unless it could find a market for its raw products. India had to find markets outside the Empire for the great bulk of the exportable surplus of its products, a surplus which exceeded the Empire's capacity to absorb. These were facts which had to be considered in any arrangement that might be reached, India's spokesman declared.

World Relations Emphasized

An interesting element, manifest throughout all the addresses, was the recognition that the problems the Dominions have come to Canada to face are not the possession of any one country or of the Empire alone, but of the world at large.

To fail to find a solution to the present economic chaos, in the words of Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, will be an indictment of statesmanship in the Empire and throughout the world. "There is no reason," he said, "why we cannot within our own group of nations, associated as we assuredly would be with other nations whose monetary policy is closely linked with ours, take the first steps to restore world trade. "Such a development would gain the adherence of many other countries, and with the strength thus gathered the way would be paved for the solution of what is perhaps the greatest problem that has ever baffled mankind."

Mr. Bruce believed that the accomplishment at Lausanne and what will be achieved here will lead to an international conference which will restore commodity prices, the return of confidence, and the lifting of the burden of debtor countries.

Need of Monetary Reform

Mr. L. E. Emerson, Newfoundland's Minister of Justice, also emphasized the need of monetary reform. Having no banks of its own, but depending entirely on Canadian banks for its financial arrangements, the island is subject to the same rates of exchange on London or New York as is Montreal, and in consequence is quite as eager as is Canada to find a method of stabilizing empire currency.

Mr. Emerson referred to the export trade of Newfoundland, which he said goes almost exclusively to countries outside the Empire.

"Our fish," he said, "our most valuable industry of all, to the extent of almost two-thirds goes to southern and southeastern Europe and to Brazil. Of our newsprint over one-half goes to the United States of America, and of our minerals over two-thirds has of recent years gone to Germany, Holland and Belgium. On the other hand our purchases, as to two-thirds, are made within the Empire."

From this summary it would be easy, he said, to understand how difficult it was for Newfoundland to offer general exchange of tariff privileges. However, he felt there was no reason why the balance of Newfoundland's imports should not be purchased within the Empire, and particularly from England and Canada.

Southern Rhodesia's Policy

Mr. H. W. Moffatt, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, outlined that country's position, declaring: "For over 30 years it has been the policy of Southern Rhodesia to grant tariff preferences to the United Kingdom and to Dominions which reciprocate. It is, therefore, in wholehearted support of the extension of policy of preferences and of any other suitable methods which will assist in increasing trade within the Empire that the representatives of Southern Rhodesia have come to this conference.

"The colony is a producer of primary products, both mineral and agricultural, and stable markets for these are necessary to its progress. We have large areas of empty lands suitable for a variety of crops needed by the mother country, and to some extent by the Dominions and Crown Colonies. Southern Rhodesia also produces gold and base metals. Markets for these products will enable us to take settlers and to fill up our empty lands and thus to absorb some of the surplus population of the United Kingdom which must look overland for its future.

"The advantages are obvious on both sides. Something will have to be given up in return for advantages gained, and there must, therefore, be a spirit of give and take."

Actual Progress Made

To say that the Imperial Economic Conference got off to a good start is to state the case mildly. Not only did all the intricate details, social and business, inseparable from such a momentous gathering, move with clockwork precision, but the actual progress made in clearing the air of the mists of confusion and doubt and the laying of the foundation of the economic structure to follow was beyond expectations.

While the deliberations proceeded within the House of Commons chamber the outer world "listened in" through the most elaborate radio hook-up ever attempted in Canada. In London, King George heard the delivery of his written address and the messages of good will and devotion that followed.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with occasional showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday night; gentle to moderate south to west winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday night.

Maine: Showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler Saturday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south shifting to west winds and mostly overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	80	Montreal	68	84
Bismarck	62	88	Nantucket	70	80
Boston	74	80	New Orleans	76	94
Buffalo	68	80	New York	72	86
Calgary	50	78	Norfolk, Va.	78	90
Charleston	86	94	North Platte	66	92
Chicago	74	94	Philadelphia	76	86
Cincinnati	80	98	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	110
Denver	68	92	Pittsburgh	72	94
Eastport, Me.	60	74	Portland, Me.	68	78
Hatteras	84	90	Raleigh	86	100
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	84	96
Tp.m. July21	76	..	St. Paul	72	90
Helena, Mont.	54	84	Salt Lake City	78	90
Huron, S. D.	70	94	San Francisco	50	62
Jacksonville	80	96	SantaFe, N.M.	58	84
Kansas City	80	94	Seattle	56	78
Key West	84	88	Tampa	82	92
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	76	92
Memphis	80	92	Wichita, Kan.	74	94
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	64	86

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 22.
B—Maximum July 21.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Friday, 3:34 p. m.; Saturday 3:50 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.9 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

ELY TO SEE ROOSEVELT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 22 (AP)—Gov. Joseph B. Ely, leader of the anti-Roosevelt forces in Massachusetts, agreed today during a two-hour conference with James A. Farley, Roosevelt campaign manager, to meet the Democratic presidential nominee in Albany next week. After that visit Governor Ely will issue a statement.

Art Gallery Spans River in Czechoslovakia

Courtesy of Architects to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIESTANY COVERED BRIDGE

Here a Traffic Road Runs Through Center With Covered Pathways for Pedestrians on Either Side, While Central Section of Colonnade Is Used for Exhibit of Works of Art and Pictures Depicting Scenes From Slovak History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—A novel bridge that is also an art gallery has been completed at Piest'any, the Slovak spa on the River Vaha (Waag). The bridge is a covered structure, with a traffic road in the center, and covered pathways for pedestrians on either side. At each end are rooms for art exhibitions, while the central section of the colonnade is being utilized for the display of pictures depicting scenes from Slovak history. The bridge is of concrete and steel. A special steel was used, consisting of a number of rods spun around each other in pairs, like a plaited tress. This treatment enables the rods to stand a strain of 1700 kilograms per square centimeter.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

Procession of Bacchus from "Sylvia" ... Delibes
Second Movement of the "Unfinished" Symphony ... Schubert
Suite for strings ... Corelli
Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ... Suppe
Suite, "La Source" ... Delibes
Ave Maria ... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Solo Violin, M. Elcus
Prelude in G minor ... Rachmaninoff
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ... Vollstedt

Five Stations Form New England Chain

Formation of the New England Network, a new regional radio chain consisting of five stations located in five principal New England cities, has been consummated and is scheduled to be launched on Aug. 1. This group, linked for the purpose of serving better the advertisers of the New England section, consists of the following stations: WEEI, Boston; WTIC, Hartford; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester, and WCSH, Portland. All of these stations are members of the "Red" network of the National Broadcasting Company, but this new set-up will have no relation to the national chain nor will it interfere with its scheduled commercial programs.

The New England Network will be supplied with programs from WEEI and WTIC, whose managers, Mr. Charles E. Burton and Mr. Paul W. Morency, were the leaders in the formation of the local chain. It is planned, however, to also take programs originating in Providence, Worcester and Portland. Existing studios of the five stations will be used and decision to create and distribute programs will lie in the governing board consisting of the managers of the five stations.

The new network will be directly competitive with the Yankee Network, headed by Mr. John Shepard 3d, which owns, operates and distributes programs to 10 stations located in principal New England cities, and which has just added WMAS, Springfield, to its network.

RAYON MILLS OPEN WITH FORCE OF 200

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 22 (AP)—The United Rayon Mills resumed operations today after a four-week period of idleness with a force of 200 workers, an increase of 100 over the number employed when the mills were closed.

The management said that several large orders have been received, that additional ones are expected and that by the middle of next week it expects to be working at capacity with 450 hands.

GEODETIC SURVEY IN NEW ENGLAND

Technical work to aid in determination of boundary lines and other engineering operations has just been completed in southern New England, Lieut.-Commander K. T. Adams, in charge of the Boston office of the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey, announces. Geographic positions of specific points were determined in Providence, Newport, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, Stratford, Bridgeport, Stamford, Port Chester, New Rochelle and New York City.

This work, known as an arc of triangulation, is a part of the Government's project that will eventually result in the accurate measurement of distance and the placement of stations and bench marks throughout the United States, points out Commander Adams. These stations furnish a foundation for city, country, state and federal surveys and maps as well as for the location of boundary lines of all kinds, and the planning of roads.

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State Police Take Over Stark Case

MINEOLA, L. I., July 22—State police yesterday superseded the Nassau County police in the investigation of the fatal injuries of Hyman Stark from alleged third degree methods. Stark has been suspected of entering the home of a detective's mother and beating her. Announcement that the state police had taken over the case was made by Mr. Elvin N. Edwards, district attorney of Nassau County, just before he appeared before the grand jury to seek indictments.

Convening of the grand jury to investigate the Stark case followed charges by Justice Meier Steinbrink, after a John Doe investigation, that 12 members of the police department of Nassau County were criminally involved. Justice Steinbrink declared that police methods in Nassau County had reduced the law enforcement agencies to the "same low level" as the criminal element. The grand jury was immediately summoned by telegraph.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 Betty Cole, popular songs.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time; weather report.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Backstage at the 'Met'."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dual Automatics.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestlé's orchestra; Ross McLean, guest soloist.
8:30 "Poe's Tales"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg; quartet; piano duo.
10:00 NBC Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:30 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes"; Frank Munn, tenor; orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15-12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Norman Kelly, tenor.
5:15 NBC, Rice String Quartet.
5:30 Art of Living; talk.
5:45 Jack Beauvais, songs.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Marion and Marjorie Greeh, piano duo.
7:15 Ethel Grenier, popular songs.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Countess Albani; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Aileen Stanley; Songsmiths.
10.30 NBC, Rachel Morton; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1200kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:35 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Professor Henry McLemore."
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Andre Kostelanetz Presents"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Kodak Week-end Hour; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
5:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Tucker Orchestra; time announcement; baseball scores.
6:45 CBS, Madison Singers.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Flentje dance favorites.
8:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:45 "Hill Billy" George.
9:00 "Royal Romance"; sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Talk from Chicago.
10:30 CBS, Dance music; soloist.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—Amateur program.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:35 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Musical program.
12:20 Studio soloists.
1:15 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
1:30-5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12.00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Musical and studio.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farmers' Union.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes; organ recital.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, "The Week Enders."
1.30 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Berlin Teachers' Male Chorus, from Frankfort, Ger.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—First game, Braves-New York Giants, Braves Field.
3:15 p. m.—Studio period.
3:30 p. m.—Second game, Braves-New York Giants.

Music

Esplanade Concerts

Mr. Arthur Fiedler and his orchestra of Boston Symphony players entered last night upon the second half of their series of concerts on the Esplanade. At the midway point of the season there is still a deficit in the fund, and public subscriptions are still being solicited. In view of the size and interest of the audiences, there should be no difficulty in collecting the balance needed. Obviously, the concerts are appreciated and, equally evidently, they possess a cultural value which the community cannot afford to surrender.

The concert of last evening bore witness to this value. The betterments in performance which were to be observed during the recent Symphony Hall Pops season have been carried over into the Esplanade concerts. Mr. Fiedler has grown in authority and imagination as conductor, and the players respond to his direction with vigor and with flexibility. The first half of last night's program consisted of the Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser"; Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture; "Ase's Death," from Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite, and the Scherzo and Finale from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Each of these various items was interpreted with a clear sense of style, and Beethoven's great music was impressively proclaimed, despite the tendency of the open spaces of the Esplanade to disperse or obscure some of its elements. The audience followed everything with close attention and rewarded the performers with warm applause. Surely Boston music lovers will continue their support of this artistic adventure.

L. A. S.

COURSE TO START IN 4-H CLUB WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 22—Training of young men and women in the ideals of 4-H Club work and in leadership is the purpose of a two-weeks course to be started at Camp Gilbert when it opens on Sunday at Massachusetts State College. Approximately 75 persons, between the ages of 16 and 21, have been selected as delegates to the camp by state leaders and will receive this special training.

The campers will sleep in tents on the college campus. According to Mr. George L. Farley of the State College extension service and leader of the 4-H work in Massachusetts, 16,000 persons now belong to the Massachusetts movement. He points out that to increase this enrollment "we must have more local leaders trained for this work." With this in mind, the leadership training school was started last year.

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History Means Nothing To These 'Democrats'

BROOKLYN, Conn., July 22 (AP)—The widow of former President Roosevelt yesterday expressed herself as "weary" of receiving messages erroneously congratulating her on the nomination of her husband as the Democratic presidential candidate.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who is spending the summer here, said she has received more than 300 messages from people in all parts of the country who are under the impression that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic nominee, is the one-time Republican leader, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

DOLLAR VALUE DOWN 20 CENTS SINCE 1913

The June, 1932, dollar was worth about 79½ cents of the 1913 dollar, according to a report from the division of the necessaries of life. The combined "cost of living index" dipped downward in June showing the index 125.8 as compared with that of 127.5 for the previous month.

Decreases were noted in food, clothing, fuel and light. The combined cost of living fell away from the peak point of 202.6 in 1920 using 100 for 1913 to 125.8 in 1932, the statement shows.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston School Committee: Special meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Medieval Moderns," 3; museum league games and activities all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Hotel Statler: Breakfast and luncheon, New York Central Railroad group.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibition: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. Robert Treat Paine 2d; Modern American Prints; British Etchings, 1650-1850; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; Aquatints by Goya.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Forty-three etched scenes of Boston and environs, by Sears Gallagher. Through July 31.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

IBANEZ PLOT DEFEATED

SANTIAGO, Chile July 22 (AP)—The Government announced yesterday it had crushed a plot to restore former President Ibanez to power and arrested three of Señor Ibanez' friends. Officials said they believed Señor Ibanez had not participated in the plot personally but was the victim of "over-enthusiastic" friends.

PUDDING STONE INN

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Fewer Suits Filed As Result of Fraud Motor Claims Drive

A year's drive to stamp out fraudulent automobile claims in Massachusetts is proving successful, statistics issued yesterday show. In Suffolk County alone the figures reveal that 2329 fewer suits for damages were filed in the first six months of this year than for the same period in 1931. There were 396 fewer claims filed in Middlesex County. In other courts in the State the decrease, wherein it occurs, is not so marked.

In recognition of the results obtained, casualty insurance companies are supporting the campaign with indications that they will extend it outside the State.

Investigation carried on by Mr. William H. Hitchcock, special commissioner, and a special committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association, resulted in the hearing of 233 suspicious cases before the commission. Four lawyers have been disbarred as the result of the hearings, two have been warned by the Supreme Judicial Court, and the cases of 17 others await report.

The report shows that eight laymen were convicted of defrauding insurance companies; others were acquitted and 14 cases are pending. Three thousand cases remain to be investigated.

NEW ENGLAND FISH LANDINGS INCREASE

For the first month since September of 1930 an increase is shown in the landings of fish at Boston, Gloucester and Portland, Me., over the corresponding month of the previous year, according to Government officials.

Landings at these ports, constituting about 50 per cent of the entire volume of fishery products taken by all New England fishermen, amounted to 22,848,217 pounds in May, an increase of 7 per cent over the figures of the same months a year ago.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 24

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-244m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

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RAILROADS ASK FOR EQUALITY IN TRANSPORTATION

Public Support Is Needed, They Say, to Keep Rail Service Intact

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—A plea for equality of treatment with other agencies of transportation and for public support in their efforts to re-establish themselves on a sound basis has been issued by the railroads of the United States.

The appeal, which was addressed "to the American public," described the railroads' situation as "serious," and pledged the roads themselves to make every effort to improve their own condition by eliminating preventable waste in competitive relationships and "to devise and apply the most feasible methods for meeting new competitive conditions."

"This is their part in the solution of the transportation problem," the statement said.

The statement was given out by the Association of Railway Executives, representing more than 92 per cent of the aggregate railroad mileage of the country. Practically all of the Class 1 railroads were represented at the meeting at which the manifesto was approved.

The statement follows:

"The condition of the railroads at the present time is such that those who are charged with the responsibility for their management feel that they owe it as a duty to the general public, to the Government, to the owners of the railroads and to their employees to lay before them in complete frankness the seriousness of the present situation and to point out the causes which have brought it about.

"The railroads are utilizing and propose to continue to utilize even more extensively their organization in the field of research and experimentation and take all other available measures in order to secure to the utmost operating efficiency.

"There is no doubt that the railroads if given equality of opportunity will surmount the present difficulties. To accomplish this we believe that it is essential in addition to all that the railroads may do for themselves that the existing regulations of the roads should be relaxed so as to restore freedom of managerial control. The railroads do not expect or seek favors from the Government, but they do ask equality of freedom with all other agencies of transportation. Obviously they will not have such equality so long as the Government is engaged in or is subsidizing any form of competitive transportation or so long as the railroads are forbidden to engage in any other form of transportation.

"Today the railroads are required to publish their rates and charges, and they are forbidden to change any rates until after 30 days' notice of the proposed change has been given. They are required to carry without prejudice all traffic offered, and are forbidden to discriminate between individuals or places. No such federal restriction applies to carriers by water or by truck on the highways.

"The railroads, with an efficient plant capable of carrying the peak load at all times and with more than 1,500,000 skilled and loyal employees, are being used at the present time to the extent of less than one-half of their demonstrated capacity, with of course a corresponding reduction of earnings. It is because of this situation chiefly that the credit of the railroads as a whole is at the lowest point ever touched in their entire history.

"In addition to the prevailing depression in business the steam carriers have also felt in constantly increasing measure the competition of other transportation agencies, including the motor-driven vehicles on the greatly improved highways and transportation by water.

"The railroads pledged themselves to avoid all preventable wastes in the competitive relationship between themselves and to devise and apply the most feasible methods of meeting new competitive conditions. This is their part in the solution of the transportation problem.

Sarre Back on Checkerboard

★ ★ ★

Abandonment of Plebiscite Considered; French Talk of Bargain With Germans

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The problem of the Sarre has made its reappearance on the checkerboard of Europe. It will be remembered that in 1935 a plebiscite is due in this German territory to determine whether it should revert to Germany or become French or continue to be administered by the League of Nations.

Now the French have not renounced their hope of obtaining possession of a province which has, indeed, some historical affiliations with France. It is, however, generally supposed that the plebiscite will be favorable to Germany, and there have been moments when the French Government was almost persuaded to conclude an immediate bargain with Germany and not to wait for the plebiscite.

For the problem of the Sarre is not merely political. It is economic. If the Sarre remains German, then Germany will be obliged to repurchase the Sarre mines, now worked by the French, in compensation for the destruction of French mines. Besides this question of purchase, there is the question of commerce between France and the Sarre.

The Sarre buys freely from France—from the farmers of Lorraine and the gardeners of Provence, from the manufacturers of Paris and the textile works of the North and East. France cannot afford to lose 2,000,000,000 francs worth of trade a year. Therefore it sought to obtain a special customs régime, and to prevent the erection of a tariff barrier by Germany between France and the Sarre.

* * *

The situation appeared hopeless, and not only did it seem that France would lose this territory with its population of 800,000, but would lose the mines and would lose its commerce. But a new thought now strikes the French, and has been expressed plainly by the Association Française de la Sarre. That thought is simple:

If Germany cannot pay reparations, then it is surely impossible for Germany to repurchase the mines of the Sarre; and if Germany cannot repurchase the Sarre mines, then the forthcoming plebiscite must be abandoned.

The objection to this French reasoning is that France will be taking an unfair advantage of economic circumstances to keep the population of the Sarre, presumably against its will, under a régime which was intended to be temporary.

* * *

Nevertheless, M. Jacques Bardoux, an influential political writer, points out that under the Versailles Treaty the mines of the Sarre were ceded to France (as the territory was provisionally placed under the administration of the League of Nations) in compensation for the destruction of the mines of northern France, and were credited to Germany under the head of reparations.

Now the repurchase of the mines, in the event of a plebiscite favorable to Germany, is not optional but is an obligation. That obligation cannot be fulfilled, since Germany cannot pay. Thus, in fact and in law, the obligation falls to the ground, but only on the condition that the proprietorship of the mines and the statute of the Sarre continue as at present.

M. Maurice Ordinaire, the Vice-President of the French Senate, has also publicly argued that in the present international situation the plebiscite is no longer possible. The conditions of the plebiscite cannot be executed. Juridically, the conditions of the plebiscite would not be fulfilled. There are still three years to run, but it is unlikely that Germany will by that time be able to pay all its debts. France should, then, demand the maintenance of the status quo.

MOST SHIPBUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—More than half of all the construction in shipbuilding in progress now in the United States is located in this area, according to an analysis of government statistics by the research bureau of the Chamber of Commerce here, the report being based on ships of 500 tons or more under construction on July 1 of this year.

The total tonnage of 104,200 gross tons of ships under construction here constitutes 55 per cent of that for the whole country. Ships being built here include two liners of 30,000 gross tons each, at the New York Shipbuilding Company, for the United States Lines, three 9000 gross ton tankers and two 8600 gross ton ocean-going car ferries at the Sun Shipbuilding Company, Chester, the former for the Seatrain Lines, Inc., and the latter for the Sun Shipbuilding Company. The two liners, the Manhattan and her sister ship, the Washington, are the largest merchantmen ever to be built in the United States.

BRAZILIAN FEDERALS OCCUPY TWO TOWNS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 22 (AP)—The Government announced today that federal troops, moving against the rebel forces in Sao Paulo State, had occupied the city of Pouso Alegre, in Minas Geraes, near the Sao Paulo border.

In another battle federal troops captured the town of Capella Daribeira, opening a highway approach to Sao Paulo from the southern border.

CROOKED CREEK GIVES JOBS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 22 (AP)—A creek with a bend in the wrong place will furnish employment for several hundred men on a $300,000 project here. The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company is going to divert a creek which has hampered operation because of seepage.

Girl Flies Plane Regularly From Puerto Rico to New York

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Clara Livingston, Who Conducts a Plantation in the West Indies, Finds Flying the Best Way to Take Her Business Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Flying in three languages, over five countries while commuting between New York and Puerto Rico, Miss Livingston, whose at the controls of her own plane makes a solo flight of some 3000 miles several times a year as casually as most women drive their automobiles to town.

Having inherited a plantation in Puerto Rico. Miss Livingston, whose home is in Jamestown, N. Y., finds air transportation the most efficient aid in helping her attend to her business and widely separated interests. It is believed her flights are the longest ever made by a woman alone for transportation purposes.

Each flight is nearly equal in distance to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's famous hop from New York to Paris, but descents at various airports break her journey. She is one of the few women who fly in Latin America.

Her arrival at Miami brings out as many government officials as would a steamship, as she must be cleared by the customs officers, the health officer, the immigration officer and the plant board. On each flight between Puerto Rico and Jamestown she travels over five countries, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, and the United States, and addresses the officials in Spanish, French or English, according to the country in which she lands.

The routes of the Pan American Airways are followed by Miss Livingston and radio communications from the fields of this company follow her air jaunts. She regards aviation as a modern invention to be utilized just as the telephone or radio, and goes about her flights in the most matter-of-fact way.

Business Men Plan To Urge Dry Facts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—Steps for formation of a New York Business Men's Prohibition Group, to spread facts concerning economic and moral conditions under the dry law, were taken here yesterday. The group will be a non-profit, membership organization and will not conduct a drive for funds, it was said.

Mr. Vivian Burnett was named executive director of the activities, to hold office until a permanent incumbent is named. Members of the group will disseminate literature containing authorized information concerning benefits which have accrued under prohibition.

Mr. Burnett said it is hoped to counteract propaganda subsidized by wet interests and to gain publicity for facts gathered by dry research organizations so that voters may be impelled to realize the importance of supporting at the fall elections candidates who are loyal to the Eighteenth Amendment.

SHIP COMBINATION CHARGE LOOKED INTO

WASHINGTON July 22 (AP)—Investigation was begun Wednesday by the Shipping Board to determine whether certain foreign steamship lines have entered into any combination, agreement or understanding to exclude the Dollar Steamship Lines from membership in the Japan, China and Straits-Bombay conference.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc., Ltd., were named in the proceedings.

Chaco Pact Urged By Neutral Nations

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Neutral nations yesterday sent telegrams to Paraguay and Bolivia, asking them to suspend all hostilities and approve a Chaco nonaggression pact.

In the telegram to Paraguay the neutrals expressed satisfaction with that country's action in holding its delegation in New York instead of having it sail for home Saturday as planned.

Paraguay was asked to return the delegates to Washington and cable as soon as possible complete information on all Chaco incidents since June 15. The wire included a request that the delegates be permitted to sign a nonaggression pact to avoid further conflicts.

Maryland Huckleberry Crop Proves Profitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENTON, Md., July 22 — With wheat low in price and yielding only about seven to 10 bushels an acre, huckleberries are proving one of the most profitable crops here this season. Due to abundant rainfall, the huckleberry crop is a big one and large quantities of berries are being shipped to Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia and New York, bringing from 10 to 15 cents a quart. Since the berries grow wild, the only expense is in the picking, an expenditure of labor rather than of money being required to market the crop. Many men, women and children are engaged in picking berries.

Cucumbers also is a paying crop, the price having jumped to about $1.50 a bushel. Sweet corn is moving into the market in small quantities, retailing at from 20 cents to 25 cents a dozen ears. Beans are being picked in large quantities and canneries running day and night packing this crop. Early tomatoes are appearing, with the price excellent.

Truck crops are thus making up for the loss in wheat in this area of eastern Maryland.

Community Funds Reach $37,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—Community Trust funds, which have risen rapidly from $15,000,000 at the close of 1927, aggregated $37,000,000 at the close of 1931, from which about $1,000,000 is distributed annually, according to an announcement by representatives of 20 banks comprising the trustees' committee of the New York Community Trust. The announcement was made coincident with a meeting of the executives to inaugurate the tenth year of the Community Trust's operation.

The funds of the Trust have risen steadily during the depression years, having advanced from $15,000,000 at the close of 1927 to $32,000,000 two years later, and to $35,000,000 at the close of 1930. During 1931 another $2,000,000 was added to the total. Appropriations of the trust aggregated $190,168 in 1931, topping those of any previous year. Disbursements of $97,554 for the first six months of 1932 indicated that another high mark may be reached.

Tabulations submitted at the meeting showed that administrative costs of the organization had fallen steadily.

OLD LAND GRANTS OF VIRGINIA COPIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Eight volumes of land patents have been copied by photostat and both originals and copies returned to the state land office in the Capitol, it is announced by Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, State Librarian, under whose supervision the work of preservation of valuable records is done.

In future, Dr. McIlwaine explained, historical students who wish to consult these land grants can make use of the copies instead of the fragile originals. The land patents in question begin with the early years of the seventeenth century.

MEXICO MOVING TOWARD ORDER, EDUCATOR SAYS

Seminar Hears Former Official Trace History of the Natives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 22—Out of the Mexican chaos, marked by the tragic revolutions of the past decade, Señor Moises Saenz, former Undersecretary of Public Education, predicts "order where there is now disorder and peace where there is now struggle."

In his address, enthusiastically received by the prominent American scholars forming the seminar in Mexico, Señor Saenz carefully unraveled the history of the Mexican Indian. Recent archæological discoveries, he asserted, have revealed a single main cultural fount in ancient Mexico and he regards the Mayas as the "Greeks of America," contributing much that was fine and enduring to subsequent civilization.

The Mayas, he said, emerging from prehistoric mists several centuries before the Christian era, flourished for 12 centuries. The Toltecs took six centuries to rise and fall, while the Aztecs coming from the mythological "cave of nowhere" ran their short course in three centuries, only to crumble before the Spanish conquerors.

Each, Señor Saenz continued, contributed its accumulative bit to art and science; from the Mayas fine craftmanship, military strategy from the Toltecs and a certain barbaric genius from the Aztecs. The resultant Mexican mosaic and maze of contradiction stands in marked relief to the systemized culture spread by the preconquest civilizations of the Tiahuanaco and Inca which centered about Bolivia and Peru. From Chile to Colombia, the ancient Quechua language is still spoken by the Indians, whereas in Mexico cultures and idioms are numerous and individual groups have kept their idiosyncracies.

The early Mexican Republic, the speaker said, added little to the Indians' lot, and it was not until late years that the problem of the Indian has been seriously studied and steps taken to incorporate him as a form of contemporary Mexican life.

Señor Saenz finds three racial strata in Mexico—the Indians, the mixed bloods, and the pure descendants of the Spanish settlers. The Spanish, he said, have been crowded out of the picture. The mixed bloods have stepped into their vacated places, and the Indians have taken the place of the mixed bloods. "The elimination of the Spanish and the cessation of the Viceroy rule," he continued, "determined a breaking down of social order and a readjustment of classes which, during the first 50 years of the Republic, brought about a period of disintegration.

"It was not until the revolution of the early eighties, bringing Juarez into public life, that the first measure of internal order was marked for the country. But order in Mexico has of necessity a fateful antecedent of disorder and the fact remains that even today chaos is rampant. Social organization is in the process of orienting itself. Political institutions are unstable in the sense that the political fabric itself is being made. Culturally the process is even more dynamic and more disturbing."

In concluding, he said that "in this cacophony of Mexican life there is only one note that is dominant and it has become the theme of our jazzed-up symphony—revolution. The dynamic groups in Mexico mestizo (mixed bloods) for the most part are rebels— dissatisfied, restless rebels of the spirit aggressive, reckless rebels of the past."

Rural Schools Held At Disadvantage

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—Farm children get their education under many disadvantages, while city youngsters are generously provided with well-equipped teachers and school buildings, Prof. Mabel Carney of Teachers' College, Columbia University, told an audience of summer session students in an address Wednesday.

Country districts spend only $75 a year to educate each of the 8,000,000 boys and girls in rural areas, while city districts spend $130 a year for each of the other 15,000,000 of the nation's public school children, Professor Carney declared.

"The city district invests $299 in school buildings for every child enrolled," she continued. "The farm region invests only $99 in buildings for each child." One of the difficulties in the way of improving country schools is the fact that 25 states still elect their county superintendents on a basis of politics, Professor Carney said.

New Jersey Miss of 19 'Bosses' Road Builders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANASQUAN, N. J., July 22—A girl of 19 is boss of the state road construction crew of 50 men engaged on the new section of Route 35 between Brielle and Belmar. Miss Clementine Gentile is her name and she is the daughter of Mr. George Gentile of Bridgeton, who has the contract for the job. His daughter some years ago proved her ability to do the work and ever since that time she has acted in the capacity of outside superintendent on the road jobs undertaken by her father.

Miss Gentile dislikes publicity, explaining that there is no longer any novelty in the fact of a woman doing a man's work. From the men who have worked under her supervision on the Brielle-Belmar job for the past eight months it was learned that she can give orders as well as a man.

CLOSED BANKS BACK RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA

State to Borrow Federal Funds Based on Assets of Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 22—A bill authorizing the Pennsylvania secretary of banking to borrow money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the assets of closed banks and trust companies today bears the signature of Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

The measure, the second to be passed by the special session of the Legislature, now in its fourth week, that met the Governor's approval, permits the banking secretary to sell both unlisted and listed securities of closed institutions at his discretion, and also grants power to him, without leave of the courts, to extend payment of mortgages held by these banks and trust companies for a period not exceeding three years. The measure became effective yesterday.

Simultaneously the Senate Appropriations Committee cut $3,337,834 from the $22,000,000 emergency program passed by the House last week. The total reductions in state governmental expense upon which the Senate will vote finally next Monday night now amounts to $18,884,977.

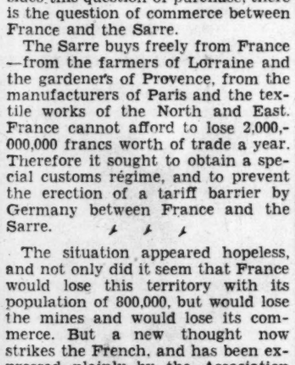
There is a feeling of optimism at the state capitol today that possibly after all the special session can be brought to a speedy close with a program of more or less merit. The situation looked bad until the Governor called a conference of political and legislative leaders and recalled their promise to support the 14-point relief program, whereupon he received a renewed promise of support, the leaders agreeing to do their part as far possible, but did not promise to drop the economy plan, whereby paring down on department expenses will be accomplished if the bills are passed over the Governor's veto.

Legislators are hearing from the people back home, and they insist upon economy in the state government.

SHORT WEEK BACKED BY PRINTING CRAFT

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22 (AP)—The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America was on record today favoring the five-day week as a solution for unemployment.

Authorization to local unions to adopt a five-day law was voted at the international union's convention here yesterday. Atlantic City was chosen for the 1934 convention. Kansas City having been chosen previously for 1933.



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NEW HAMPSHIRE OPENS DOORS OF HOME OF PIERCE

Mansion of Fourteenth President Restored by the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSBORO, N. H. — Beautiful broad colonial portals once more have been thrown open at the Franklin Pierce house, birthplace of New Hampshire's only son to become President of the United States. Invitations are out for all those who wish to wander for a time in the haunts of the fourteenth Chief Executive of the nation.

At present this two-story mansion is one of the two historic dwellings owned and maintained by the State of New Hampshire, the other being the Daniel Webster home in Franklin. Tourists who wish to visit both houses profit by the fact that the two dwellings are located within a 45-mile automobile ride of each other.

Despite lack of furnishings the 16 rooms in the Franklin Pierce house retain an atmosphere of comfort and hominess. The fireplaces show evidences of the cheerful flames which tradition says burned there continually from October to May each year.

Visited by Notables

The walls with their quaint papers and stencilings bring back memories of the days when the house was visited by Daniel Webster, cabinet officers and other statesmen, and Nathaniel Hawthorne, one of Franklin Pierce's best friends.

The State, at present, is endeavoring to furnish the mansion in pieces of the period in which President Pierce and his father, Gen. Benjamin Pierce, lived. No effort is being made, however, to obtain any of the original furniture which adorned the rooms, as only $500 is appropriated annually for the upkeep of the structure.

But it is hoped that in the future the State will make a concerted endeavor to obtain as much of the old furniture as possible, for this would add tremendously to the beauty of the home. Many of the original pieces are still in existence, it is believed.

The striking structure, with its white clapboards gleaming in contrast to the black shutters, was built atop a low green knoll in the Lower Village in 1804 by General Pierce. This man not only had a brilliant war record in the Revolution but he became Governor of New Hampshire for three successive terms from 1827 to 1829.

Before being restored in 1925 by Capt. Hayward M. Kendall, a relative of Franklin Pierce, the house had been in a dilapidated condition and a piazza had been built around the main structure, marring its colonial beauty.

Restoration Work

The restoration work was completed in 1925, and the house stands today as nearly original as possible. No modern fixtures have been added, not even electricity, although fire extinguishers and lightning rods have been installed. On all the doors the original locks and hinges remain.

Evidences still remain of the formal garden, which was planted near the house. It was in this garden that Nathaniel Hawthorne and Franklin Pierce, in their college days, carved their initials on a shag bark walnut tree. The tree since has been cut down, but the stump still remains.

As interesting as is the exterior of the mansion, its interior is much more so. The parlor, with its Bay of Naples wall paper in three tones of brown, is perhaps the most striking section of the house. Its white paneled woodwork, its broad window seats, white shutters and gracefully carved fireplace mantel combine to make this room rich in its appearance.

Although in 1804 the walls were pink, stenciled in colonial fashion, in 1824 the Bay of Naples paper was laid. This in turn was covered later with other papers. During restoration work the beautiful paper was discovered in perfect condition. The pastoral and other scenes pictured are as clear cut as they were in 1824.

In this room took place the brilliant wedding of Governor Pierce's daughter, Elizabeth, to Brig.-Gen. John McNeil, distinguished for his services in the battle of Niagara or Lundy's Lane. General McNeil later lived in the Pierce home for many years.

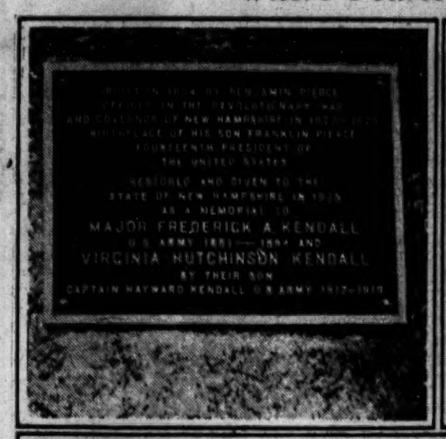
Interesting Room

Another interesting room is the ballroom which runs the entire length of the house on the second floor. Soft rose, black-stenciled walls, with side seats and quaint carvings, silently tell of the "beaux and belles" who once danced there to colonial music.

The other rooms still retain their original wall papers or tinted, black-stenciled walls. In some places the painted walls necessitated touching up but otherwise the walls are as they were more than a century ago.

On various occasions one of Franklin Pierce's granddaughters is present at the house to tell visitors interesting stories of her grandfather who not only became President but in the Mexican War rose from the rank of private to that of brigadier-general. The home will be open daily from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. until Oct. 12.

Where Fourteenth President Made His Home



All photos by a staff photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN PIERCE HOUSE, HILLSBORO, N. H.

Upper Row, Left to Right—Tablet on Boulder at the House; Exterior View of the House. Lower—Room in the Pierce House Showing Picturesque Old Wall Paper.

MOON'S SHADOW TO MOVE ACROSS THE LONG TRAIL

Cosmic Event Bids Hikers to White Mountain Area in August

By BENTON MacKAYE

Originator of the Appalachian Trail

"Yer can't help thinkin' that the air up there around them stars must go on forever; and yet yer can't help thinkin' that it's got to stop somewheres."

Thus spoke a bright young "feller" to me on a certain summer night down on the Cumberland River as he sat in his flat-bottomed boat and peered up into the space beyond the stars. He expressed in eloquent conciseness the physical puzzle that baffled old Pythagoras and Galileo and the early Chinese seer, and continues yet to stimulate our curiosity. He spoke, indeed, more of man than of the stars. He spoke for the thousands who will join in pursuit of the unknown on the path of the moon's shadow on Aug. 31.

This shadow will be made by a total eclipse of the sun. This will be a real occasion: not a national occasion like the Chicago conventions, nor a world occasion like the Geneva conference, but a cosmic occasion—one in which for a minute and a half we shall be in reverent quest as citizens of the universe.

Almost Nothing

What do we know about this universe? Almost nothing. We have never touched the dilemma presented by the young "feller" of the Cumberland. And we cannot even agree on the physical structure of the space in which we find ourselves immersed. Some of our great heads say with Isaac Newton that space is ether—a so-called "frame of reference" within which heavenly bodies move about, somewhat as earthly bodies move about within the frame of latitude and longitude. But other great heads say there "aint no ether" that celestial bodies move in reference only to one another—like ships that pass in the night.

But aside from cogitations such as these all astronomers agree on the "geography" (or cosmography) of our own celestial bailiwick. And some perspective may be gained of our little earth and selves by reducing a few cosmic facts to some intelligible scale. Vision the moon, our little hero of Aug. 31, as a 12-inch globe. Then our earth is a 44-inch globe 111 feet away; our sun is a blazing sphere 400 feet high and eight miles distant; Pluto our farthest planet is 323 miles distant; and the area of our solar system covers the State of Texas.

But this is only our own sun system. The next one, the nearest star, is Alpha Centauri—distant (on our scale) two million miles, or 12 light-seconds. The Milky Way, the edge of our star cluster, would be distant seven light-days.

And this is only our own star cluster. There are untold others, many of which our telescopes pick out. The distance to the nearest is about 200 times that to the Milky Way.

To these cheerful facts you may say "Oh!"—or "Ah!"—or just say "Fudge!" But like the young "feller," we speak more of man and his intelligence than of the stars.

Returning to Eclipse

Returning now to our eclipse, just what is it going to look like? This depends on which end we see it from. From the moon we would see an "eclipse of the earth," just as on the earth we often see an "eclipse of the moon": we would see a shadow appear on the upper left (in Siberia), pass across the arctic, Hudson Bay, New England, the Atlantic Ocean and then disappear on the right. From the earth, within the path of the inner shadow, we would see the dark face of the moon cross the bright face of the sun and (for the few seconds) place the latter in "total" absence—except for the flaming atmosphere around the edges.

Where—on earth—can we go to witness this event? The only settled country within the moon's shadow lies between the St. Lawrence and Cape Cod, and the readiest place for Americans is in New England. The shadow belt is 100 miles wide, and its center almost hits the tip top of Mt. Washington.

How can we get there? Well, let us walk. There is a good path leading to Mt. Washington—not a shadow path, and not a motor road, but a twisting woodsy footpath. It leads all the way from Mt. Oglethrope in Georgia; it follows the sky line of the Appalachian Range, including the Green and the White Mountain; it is 2000 miles long; its name is the Appalachian Trail.

So two paths cross in the region of Mt. Washington—the path of the lunar shadow and the path of the mountain walker—the Shadow Trail and the Appalachian Trail.

The Appalachian Trail, being a footpath and not a motor road, was made by the local walking clubs all along the way. It exists for fun and not for money. Its purpose is recreation—the kind that re-creates our faculties. It is something more than physical—it has a mental side as well. It is a guide to the study of nature, to the primeval story of the earth—its life, its structure, and its oneness.

Presents Rare Chance

The eclipse of Aug. 31 presents a rare chance for focusing this purpose. On this occasion united thought is directed automatically beyond the physical horizon seen from Mt. Washington or any other peak; our united mental vision is directed upon the earth as a whole. Thus may we read in part the great earth story and see ourselves in some real perspective as part of the universe.

This precisely is the thought behind the Appalachian Trail; and its physical path is but the scouting line for gaining such perspective. So we may leave its physical path without leaving its mental umbra.

Let us make a date with the moon's shadow on the Appalachian Trail—which for this occasion includes the "Shadow Trail" (anywhere from the St. Lawrence to Cape Cod). Anywhere within this belt is within the umbra and influence of the Appalachian Trial. For this confines itself not to the straight and narrow way; it is a path of exploration into those primal mysteries of land and sky which have puzzled the sages of the centuries— the Chinese seer, the Greek philosopher, the Hindoo meditator—and the thoughtful young "feller" down on the Cumberland River.

CLEANER WORK IS EXPECTED OF CUT DRY FORCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21—Assurance that the efficiency of federal prohibition enforcement will be maintained unimpaired despite a forced reduction in personnel was given today by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, chief of the prohibition bureau.

Faced with a cut of $1,000,000 in the appropriation for enforcement the bureau has been forced to contemplate a reduction of about 150 in the number of agents. Colonel Woodcock today ordered the immediate indefinite furlough of 75 agents and expected that normal resignations and retirements would make up the balance of the 150.

"But," he assured, "the reduction in personnel and other economies which must be accomplished should not affect adversely the efficiency of the bureau's activities against the liquor traffic."

He pointed out that, whereas 150 agents constitute about 6 per cent of the total force, 8 per cent of the time of agents last year was spent in schools of instruction. The schools will not be operated this year, thus releasing this 8 per cent of the time for actual enforcement work.

In addition, he said, the agents are now much more efficient, due to last year's training. As a result he expected that despite the reduction his agents would be able to devote as much if not more time in enforcement activities and would be able to work more effectively.

More careful preparation of cases and abler presentation in court are the methods by which the bureau is striving to eliminate wasted efforts and achieve greater efficiency. In stressing the bureau's drive in this direction Colonel Woodcock denied charges that agents were required to bring a certain number of cases before the courts each month.

"There has never been such a requirement," he said.

Notables Sign Card for Hoover

WINCHESTER, Mass., July 22 (AP)—Mr. Ernest D. Chase, wohse hobby is composing unique greeting cards, is completing what he believes to be his masterpiece, which he will send to President Hoover next month.

The card, if present plans materialize, will contain the original signatures of approximately 50,000 citizens in all parts of the nation. It will consist of four units, approximately 30 by 40 inches. One of these, in the form of a map of the United States, will contain the signatures of the Governors of the states, another will contain the signatures of the mayors of about 200 principal cities, and a third will be in the form of a great birthday cake.

Mr. Chase, who has been at work on the card for about eight weeks, has sent out 60,000 letters in his quest for signatures. He says he has obtained about 20,000 already and that he hopes to obtain the quota of 50,000 which he has set for himself.

CAR REGISTRATIONS DROP IN VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 22 (AP)—Receipts from pleasure car registrations in this State in the fiscal year ending July 1, decreased to $1,481,697.87 from $1,611,444.62 the previous year, and registration numbers dropped from 74,842 to 68,640 during the same period.

Receipts from registration of trucks, the only item of motor vehicle receipts to show an increase, were $431,305.76 as compared with $394,181.85 last year. The increase was due to increase in weight of trucks as the number decreased from 8514 to 8406.

Armenia Finds New Hope

* * *

Plan of Model Townships Pleases Peasant; Villagers Cope With New Soviet Problems

* * *

The impressions of an Armenian woman, resident in America, on visiting her native country, showing how the little nation of tragic history has obtained a measure of autonomy since its absorption within the Soviet Union; are graphically described for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in a series of three articles, of which this is the last.*

By AGAVNIE YEGHENIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ERIVAN, Armenia—A new shining automobile donated by the Armenians of Detroit to the Red Cross of Armenia took us on the visit to the villages. The party was made up of the chauffeur—he must have first mention, for his is the power behind the throne in all the Soviet Union—an official of the All-Union Red Cross from Moscow, an official of the military section of the Armenian Red Cross from Erivan, a correspondent from Paris and myself. The two officials were going to the villages on an inspection tour and invited us to join.

The representative of the Armenian Red Cross was the real thing, a Communist "from the cradle." At the age of 18 he had joined the Communist Party and at 21 had been one of the leaders of the Bolshevik conversion of Armenia. In the early days of the revolution he had worked in the civil department (police duty) of the famous and dreaded Tcheka. A most retiring man with the mildest manners—very different from what one would have imagined in a revolutionist, a Red and a Tchekist.

Many of the villages we passed through have a history. Many obscure tiny places have given birth to famous sons.

Often little children, disheveled and ragged, crossed our path and stopped our automobile. They wanted to see the new wonder at close hand.

We drove through nearly 100 villages in nine days. Here we saw something of the life of the peasant. The past has been unchanged for perhaps 3000 years. Reconstruction and the Five-Year Plan have not yet reached the point of changing materially the mode of living in these primitive villages. All the peasant dwellings are of the same type—cone-shaped, straw-roofed, windowless huts.

Jewels and Rags

A peasant man is still in his old rags, the women are wrapped up in their many petticoats and still wear the heavy bejeweled headdress with real or artificial gold and silver coins and beads dangling over the veil on the forehead. The little children are likewise dressed in miniature adult clothes and costume, but the young girls from 14 up already have secured white middies and short skirts, and the boys have effected the stylish kalife—knickers with Russian boots and Russian blouse.

Other signs of the new era are seen in such things as telephones in the offices of every village Soviet, the radio in the public square, where speeches and music are broadcast from Erivan and Moscow. The young people spend their nights listening to the broadcasts, and the old ones are reluctantly drawn thither, unable to resist the novelty yet hating and fearing the modernism it portends.

One day we stopped at a tiny fountain in a village where a cool brook supplied the drinking water and the washing center for the women of the village. A young girl in very neat peasant costume, with beads and gold ornaments on her headdress, came to the fountain with her jug. We asked her a few questions. She was the daughter of a priest, her brother had been sent to Siberia because he was a kulak and opposed the kolkhoz (collective farm) movement which had begun to be organized in that section of the country. Here was tragedy, simply told, with complete submissiveness and utter lack of effort to arouse sympathy, for she took it we were officials of the Government and she could not expect sympathy from us.

We met an elderly peasant at the entrance of a rather pretentious looking hut and asked him if he would invite us to his home. He surveyed us with keen, suspicious eyes, and then the same submission which we saw in the face of the young girl came over him. What if they were the G. P. U. So he became diplomatic and gracious—"Indeed, indeed, upon my head welcome a thousand times," he used all the ancient picturesque Armenian terms of hospitality.

Interest in America

Here was the same simple interior—three young women, the wives of his three sons, two cradles with infants in them, a beautiful young woman, the youngest daughter-in-law and a bride, with her gold pieces in three rows on her forehead, nursing the infant.

"Have you joined the Kolkhoz?" asked the official from Moscow.

"No," said the peasant almost defiantly.

"Why don't you wish to join"?

"There are 20 of us in the family, all working hands on the small land, we are a Kolkhoz ourselves, we don't need to be called by any new-fangled names.

He took courage and asked what our mission was. We told him we were tourists, one from Moscow, the other from Paris, and the third from America. His face brightened. He was honored. He thanked us for having called and he called to me as we took leave: "Remember us now and then in America!"

As we turned to go we found a crowd at the entrance. There were two things that one could invariably read on the faces of a crowd in Soviet villages—the usual curiosity at the sight of strangers, and wonder mingled with fear as to what business the strangers had with their neighbors. Faces always brightened when they learned we were tourists. America never failed to arouse excitement.

Often we met traveling peasants on the roads. They walk with cattle or sheep to the next town and market place. Sometimes they go as far as seven days' journey on foot. They sleep and eat in the villages en route. Often we stopped to converse. One of our party would ask: "Are you a Kolkhoz?"

The answers were always significant. If the peasant replied with a curt "No," one knew that he had not joined. He was opposed to it, even though he was not a kulak himself. Others were cautious and did not commit themselves so easily.

"We had cows and sheep, but we have only one ox left now."

"What became of them, Uncle?" we ask.

"I don't know. I just don't have any cattle now, and I have 11 heads to feed."

In the evenings we stopped at the big villages for Red Cross meetings. The little model villages built by the refugees from Turkish Armenia were particularly interesting. These villages have been built mostly by money sent from Armenians in America. Each village community in the U. S. S. R. has raised its own funds to build a new village, taking over the ancient name of the old ruined village. The Armenians of Arapkir, for instance, a picturesque old city in Turkey, have now a counterpart village named "New Arapkir," located on a beautiful plateau facing Mount Ararat, a half hour's distance from Erivan.

Here we find modern, two-family stone dwellings built on the land given free by the Government. Most of the surviving refugees from the old Arapkir in Turkey have come to rebuild their homes there. They have a stocking factory and a textile factory, where they have brought the old home industry of beautiful tapestry in old Armenian design and colors. Already 900 persons have colonized there and 700 more were waiting for their visas from Moscow to be transported at the expense of the new Arapkir association. There are six of these villages already built and others are under construction.

The Soviet Government has just announced that 10,000 more Armenian refugees from Greece will be transported to Armenia during 1932 to build their own model villages and to supply the demand for laboring hands.

The general impression of this hopeful and buoyant life is contagious while one is still in Russia. Values become reversed. The dearth of things loses its grip on the imagination. Shabbiness becomes a trifle.

When one leaves Russia and steps into the glittering civilization of the capitalistic world, the question at once arises: What is best for the people, social security or freedom of individual action? No glittering white way can be found anywhere in the union. There is no accumulated and piled-up abundance anywhere on one side and accumulated misery and despair on the other. All the strata of society are equally secure against poverty and misery. All are equally insecure against the hazards of politics. Each individual is made safe against his own human weakness and temptation from inordinate ambition, from greed, from desire for power, and socially wasteful acquisition. From that standpoint there has never been such equality of the people within a commonwealth anywhere in world history.

It is this feeling of security that has brought new hope to the Armenian nation.

ECONOMY DRIVE UNDER WAY IN MASSACHUSETTS

National League Branch Is Organized and 600 Volunteers Join Move

Massachusetts is organized under the standards of the National Economy League to train its ballots against governmental waste and extravagance in all jurisdictions, as the result of a citizen meeting yesterday at the City Club.

A resolution read by Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of Harvard University, called the Massachusetts branch of the League into existence.

More than 600 volunteers to the cause of making the masses articulate attended and heard Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, chairman of the New England division of the league, and Mr. Richard S. Russell, vice-chairman explain the purpose of the organization and invoke the coöperation of the citizenry.

Speakers had their strength augmented by Mr. Robert B. Dresser, Providence lawyer and league worker, and by Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the Massachusetts branch and presiding officer at yesterday's meeting. Mr. Dennett assailed mounting governmental expenditures in the face of shrinking national income, exclusive maintenance of the wage level for public employees, expenditures for veterans whose disabilities relate to no war, depreciating governmental bonds, and declared the only defense against disaster was for the masses to organize and demand retrenchments looking toward normal business.

Encouragement and indications of support were brought to the meeting in letters from Mr. Owen D. Young and Mr. Calvin Coolidge.

Selection of chairmen for each New England state was announced to include: Gov. William Tudor Gardner, Maine; Mr. Frank J. Sulloway (acting), New Hampshire; Mr. Jeremiah M. Evarts, Vermont, and Mr. Thomas H. West Jr., Rhode Island. Committees for each congressional district in Massachusetts were named and provisions were made for a state committee consisting of 150 members to supervise and manage the state organization. Resolutions established an executive council and an advisory council.

Those and other details were effected as a preface to the national organization meeting, which will take place in New York, July 26, when it is hoped that each state will receive the impetus to bring some 20,000,000 citizens into alliance with the economy drive.

The appointment of a nucleus of the group that will represent Massachusetts at the national meeting was made by Mr. Dennett after a motion so authorizing him.

BYRD'S SHIP AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—The City of New York, in which the Byrd antarctic expedition sailed to Little America, made an almost unnoticed entrance into Chicago waters yesterday after a 19-day trip from Boston. A squall prevented an official reception.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. L. D. Herritt, Jersey Shore, Penna.
Mrs. S. W. Heller, Williamsport, Penna.
Ida R. Heller, Williamsport, Penna.
Jeanette M. Heller, Williamsport, Penna.
Mrs. Katherine E. Chockelt, Santa Monica, Calif.
Miss Sara Elizabeth Lane, Santa Monica, Calif.
George A. Boldue, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. David Slayback Jr., Verona, N. J.
Mrs. Myra B. Loeb, Caldwell, N. J.
Miss Vivian Goldthwaite, Ilion, N. Y.
Mrs. Gunda Sutton, Garrison, N. D.
Mrs. L. N. Burke, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Evelyn E. Burke, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Katherine E. Risser, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. Florence Steuben, Maplewood, N. J.
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Betty MacFarland, Boston, Mass.

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EAGLE OF REICH NOW SYMBOLIZES RULE BY DECREE

Persistent Demands for Governmental Change Sway Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Will Germany remain a Republic?

A cabinet falls. The eagle of the Reich spreads its wings—in sealing wax—upon the bottom of emergency decrees. Parliamentary halls echo to the fist-fights of men elected to enact laws. Such elements frame the question of whether Germany will change its system of government.

Monarchy, republic, dictatorship, oligarchy—Germany has experienced them within a span so short that those only lately grown old enough to vote can remember them all. The dictatorship, it is true, was mild in form. The oligarchy—born of the recent cabinet change—is milder still.

But they illuminate something fundamental amid the confusion of present German politics. The country is not seeking merely a change of administration. It is exploring the possibilities of new basic forms of government.

Talk to a Kansas shopkeeper about politics and he might well reply with a remark about the crops. But drop into a little shop on a Berlin side street. Remark, innocently, that the weather is lovely.

"Yes," replies the proprietor, looking aimlessly at scudding clouds, "but I do wish we had a new government!"

What kind of government? He doesn't know. But there are plenty of politicians—some with monocles and some in overalls—who believe they have the answer.

To begin with, the dictatorship began in August, 1930, when President von Hindenburg agreed to dissolve the Reichstag and permit Dr. Heinrich Bruening, then Chancellor, to govern by decree. Some parliamentary forms were retained—such as passage of financial measures by the Reichstag. But with the resignation of Dr. Bruening and the accession of the von Papen Cabinet, a fundamental provision of the Weimar Constitution was swept aside. Therein it is provided that a new Cabinet should present itself to the Reichstag for a vote of confidence. But the von Papen Cabinet knew that the current political imbroglio held no hope of a majority. The Reichstag was adjourned by decree without hearing the new government.

Elections on July 31

Elections are to be held on July 31 for a new Reichstag. But at every turn there is a puzzle.

The Cabinet itself, in its first statement of policy, criticized "maladministration of affairs by parliamentary democracy." Many of its members spring from that group of aristocrats and generals in Germany who, remembering the "good old days" of the monarchy, oppose parliamentary government. The question is openly asked if they desire to strengthen the present parliamentary constitution.

Moreover, in the elections, the National Socialists are expected to gain heavily. One of the major plans in Herr Adolf Hitler's platform of generalities is opposition to parliamentary government. He wants a "Germany for the Germans" but declares that the time is not yet come to enunciate a policy in greater detail. There are hints of a plan for a self-perpetuating oligarchy of 200 leading National Socialists.

Thus the major influences on Germany's political "right" openly desire something other than the present parliamentary system.

Socialistic Tendencies Waning

One solution which is discussed is the framing of a new constitution. This plan would gain in strength if the forthcoming election should fail to produce clear majorities or possible coalitions. That would force another adjournment of the Reichstag.

It is not beyond reason that further elections might be for an assembly, to frame a new constitution. Parties of Socialistic tendencies—on the Left—would fight for retention of the present form, but their political influence in Germany has been waning.

Another plan, advanced by the more reactionary Nationalists, is to reintroduce the "two-house" system that obtained in the days of the Empire. A "house of Lords" would be formed with sweeping powers which would enable it to override the popularly elected house on many matters.

There is also the proposal to restore the "duality" which would eliminate Prussia's independence as a federal state and unify its administration with that of the Reich.

Rumors of Monarchy

But is there a possibility that Germany may become a monarchy? Rumors of a plan to restore a Hohenzollern to control have been current gossip in Berlin for several weeks. The story runs that President von Hindenburg plans to retire this fall. He would, the story adds, hand over a virtual regency to a member of the former ruling house. The Crown Prince is most often mentioned as the "administrator" of this post.

The rumor gained so much headway, especially with its publication in the British press, that an official denial was issued by the Foreign Office, with the knowledge and consent of President von Hindenburg. It declared that the venerable field marshal intends to remain in office.

Meanwhile the von Papen Cabinet operates as a practical oligarchy. Its inclusion of Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, who resigned from an active post in the Reichswehr to become Minister of Defense, is taken by some observers as an indication that the Cabinet intends to rely on the confidence of the national army for its support.

This, however, is also open to interpretation as an effort to provide against overt enthusiasm of the Fascists committed to the task of sweeping aside the present "system" and establishing a new government under a "Third Reich."

Even the most skilled political observers qualify their phrases when they talk of possible alteration or retention of Germany's present form of government. They seem sure of only one thing—that there is, at the moment, at least, an increasing demand for change.

German Political Demonstrations Picture Country's Governmental Turmoil

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Wide World, Berlin

THOUSANDS THRONG LUSTGARTEN AT END OF UNTER DEN LINDEN, BERLIN

The "Iron Front" Emblem in the Foreground Carries Three Arrows Crossing the Fascist Swastika. The Arrows Represent Democracy, Socialism, and Republicanism, and the Banner Unites Parties of the Left in Their Defense of Parliamentary Government. In the Background of the Picture Is the Old Museum, One of the Group of Buildings Adjacent to the Former Imperial Palace.

Essex Terraplane Puts Automobiles In Aerial Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., July 22—The new Essex "Six" low-priced "Terraplane" model, of which 2000 cars left here yesterday, introduces two new words and four new qualities new words to motordom, according to an official description of the car.

With this new model, driving becomes "terraplaning," or "landflying," as much like the feel of an airplane ride as automotive engineers have been able to accomplish in a low-priced car, its makers declare.

One of the secrets, to introduce the second new automotive term coined by Essex, is "pneu-mounted" power, which means that by a new method of mounting the motor vibration is diminished more than it has been possible to accomplish in an Essex before. The motor is mounted on rubber and air cushions. Vibration is also reduced by the fact that the body and frame are welded into one unit, giving greater rigidity and strength, it is claimed.

With a 70-horsepower six-cylinder engine, the "Terraplane" comes in 11 models, five standard and six specials, and a variety of color combinations. One of the standard models is the five-passenger coach, which has always been one of the most popular low-priced cars since its introduction by Essex 11 years ago. Prices range from $425 to $610 on the new Essex Terraplane line.

Quantity production is under way. Approximately 10,000 employees have been added to the company's working force.

Political Insignia Bloom in Germany As Parties Approach Decisive Election

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany does not wear its politics upon its sleeve. It carries, rather, its political affiliations upon its lapel.

Lifting the Reich ban on uniforms, combined with the proximity of elections, has had the reaction of increasing the number of political insignia which are being worn.

Meanwhile a new symbol—three silver arrows—has appeared, among the swastikas, the winged swastikas, the eagles, the hammer, and the hammer and sickle.

The three arrows, indicative of democracy, Socialism and republicanism, are the insigne of the Iron Front, which has brought together Germany's parties of the Left in defense of the parliamentary form of government. The military branch of the Iron Front—the Hammerschaft—is distinguishable by a silver hammer.

Closely associated in political sympathy with the Iron Front is the Reichsbanner, taking its name from the flag of the Republic and wearing the German eagle as its symbol.

Hitlerites—proponents of a Fascist dictatorship—wear the swastika cross. Members of the party display it upon a round background while members of Hitler's Brown Shirt Army, when not in uniforms, wear a swastika with an eagle spread above it, upon lapels or caps.

The swastika has completely supplanted the "wolf-trap" symbol, a "Z" shaped line representing an old-fashioned trap, which was at one time the secret designation of the Fascist troops.

The Stahlhelm members, of nationalist and monarchist sympathy, wear a small silver reproduction of the steel helmet from which they take their name.

Newspapers Lead Advertising Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—Newspapers continue to lead national advertising appropriations, according to a survey covering a large group of major industries conducted by the bureau of advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Of 32 industrial divisions represented in the survey, 25 favored newspapers as the best meduim of reaching the public.

The 435 national advertisers included in the study expended a total of $143,365,000 in newspaper space last year. Of this number, 190 advertised in magazines to the extent of $78,317,815, and 121 spent $21,223,862 on radio broadcasting.

Automobiles and trucks constituted one of the leading industrial groups which made large expenditures on newspaper advertising. Eighteen companies spent $23,665,000 in newspaper space in 1931, as compared with $12,399,910 in magazines and $368,950 in radio broadcasting. Eighty-one food products companies spent $20,395,000 in newspapers, as compared with $18,292,065 in magazines and $4,868,442 in radio. Finance companies used 67.7 per cent of their advertising appropriations in 1931 for newspaper space, railroads used 78.8 per cent, gasolines and motor oils 74.8 per cent, radios and phonographs 58.8 per cent and soft drinks 65.7 per cent.

Many Monuments Mark Boundary Of U. S. and Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The International Boundary Commission formed by treaty between the United States and Canada for the purpose of mapping the international boundary between the two nations is busy carrying into effect the obligations of the treaty of 1925. Determining the location of any point of the boundary which may become necessary in the settlement of any question which might arise between the two governments, and by doing annually such work as is necessary to permanently maintain the entire boundary in a state of effective demarcation, is occupying the commissioners.

The commission consists of two commissioners and their respective staffs. One commissioner is appointed by King George upon the recommendation of the Canadian Government, and the other by the President of the United States.

The boundary as defined in the various treaties is 5500 miles in length, of which 3100 miles is land boundary, and 2400 miles water boundary. A total of 5483 monuments mark the land portion of the boundary, while 2530 reference marks, from which the water boundaries can be conveniently located, have been erected. In addition the land boundary is also marked by a vista cut through the woods in all forest covered areas.

Everywhere along the international boundary the surveys made of it have been connected to the control surveys of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, and those of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The only exception to this is the Yukon-Alaska boundary, in the vicinity of which there are as yet no geodetic surveys.

ENVELOPE MAKERS PROTEST

KANSAS CITY, July 22 (AP)—Manufacturers of envelopes protested governmental competition yesterday at the congressional hearing, here, conducted by Representative Joseph B. Shannon of Missouri.

EUROPE'S WHEAT HARVEST RATED EVEN WITH 1931

Crop Prospects in South Reported Generally Quite Favorable

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Prospects for the European harvest indicate a production in wheat at least as large as that for 1931. The crop of rye will be larger than last year, when the crop was deficient.

In a large region covering roughly the north and center of France, Belgium, Great Britain and the Netherlands, arrears of crop growth were made up only in small part, due to the persistence of bad weather and lack of the necessary warmth and sunshine, according to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. In the countries of southern Europe crop prospects are generally very good. Spain announces a crop fairly closely approaching the record one obtained in 1925.

In Italy despite some damage due to shrinkage in Sicily and Apulia, it is anticipated that production should not be smaller than that of last year. Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are all counting upon heavy crops. The Hungarian crop should, however, be a little below the average and it seems that Roumania can probably only count upon a nearly average production.

In central and northern Europe, where the harvest comes later, the situation of standing crops varies from country to country. In France the final crop result is uncertain; the appearance of standing cereals is in general satisfactory, and it is feared that the persistence of bad weather may cause serious damage. Although uncertain, the present situation of French crops is much better than that of the past year and only a succession of abnormal adversities could reduce production to the level of 1931.

In Germany, there are in prospect excellent crops of both wheat and rye on larger areas than last year. In Poland and Czechoslovakia, where complaints of drought and cold were made, the situation, which was nearly average at the beginning of June, subsequently somewhat improved.

Picturesque Old Boston Bookshop Bows to Progress in Closing Sale

It is with a touch of regret, tinctured by a memory of long richness and definite contribution to the literary history of Boston, that public notice is taken of the fact that Bartlett's, one of the most famous of all odd and picturesque Boston bookshops, is to go out of existence with the close of this business week.

For several days now, due to notices in the papers which were more invitations to a grave and significant farewell reception than to a commercial sale, people have gone into the dusky rooms on Cornhill, to buy some books which, being more than books marked far below their list price, were like the souvenirs one buys at a great house which has been alive through many years with the color and charm of the comings and goings and the sprightly conversation of interesting people.

Bartlett's has been, in Boston, a little like Maggs' in London. In what is often insufficiently called its heyday, Cornhill was Boston's Fleet Street, in a manner of speaking.

Through its slightly winding and abbreviated length the great figures of an intellectual day passed, pausing to speak with each other; often carrying the green baize bags which no bond seller or real estate dealer or automobile agency president, would dream of carrying any more than he would a scorpion.

What great libraries there are left in New England have been liberally stocked from Bartlett's. There were shelves and shelves; shelves to which ordinary folk, drifting by and wishing a book, went to find something to read; shelves to which only the initiate went, but straight as a plummet, being sure of the treasures there. Persons who knew something about editions of Lamb and Dr. Johnson and the early French delicacies.

Cornhill had its day. Bookstores, as a collection, moved farther uptown. People forgot to remember even Bartlett's, in increasing numbers. It seemed best to wind up its affairs. But for a long time many people will maintain a tender feeling for the dim, slightly musty rooms and the equable and informed men who sold books in them. Commerce comes and goes and changes and becomes new, but there will always be a few people who will resent it a little that such an institution as Bartlett's could feel the sting of change and competition enough to cry the end, because there was something about Bartlett's which ought to have earned for it never-waning or grudging support in keeping with its own dignity, merit and subtle if intangible contribution to the life of a people.

'Non-Stop' Radio Held as Nuisance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 22—Poughkeepsie has taken up the cudgel against the radio nuisance.

The radio is a wonderful and delightful invention, the residents of Poughkeepsie are agreed. They are willing, although sometimes reluctantly, to hear the radio next door from early morning setting up exercises, through midday homemaking programs, to dinner and dance music and entertainment in the evening. But after the hour of 11 o'clock in the evening the semi-suburban quiet of the community should not be shattered by overenthusiastic radio fans who insist on listening to programs until the small hours of the morning, they hold.

This sentiment against a 24-hour radio day in Poughkeepsie has crystallized into a determination by Mayor Alexander Caven to ask the New York State Conference of Mayors and other Municipal Officials to sponsor a movement for reasonable use of the radio by listeners. Mayor Caven's proposal to make an appeal to radio listeners on behalf of persons who are being annoyed by the blare of noisy programs recalls the remark of Mr. Edward F. Brown, director of the New York Noise Abatement Commission, that if the public would cooperate with the police department, the radio nuisance "would be forever exterminated."

ECLIPSE VISITORS ARRIVE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The advance guard of scientists arriving here for the total solar eclipse was represented by Col. J. Waley Cohen, C. M. G., C. B. E., D. S. O. of the Cambridge University expedition, members of which will arrive at a later date.

The scientists camp for the observation of the eclipse will be somewhere near Magog, but it will be useless for the public to travel there as all outsiders will be unconditionally excluded.

VIRGINIA IRON & COKE COMPANY

The Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company had net loss of $17,914 for the first 1932 quarter, compared with a net profit of $26,828 for the like 1931 period.

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FROSTED FOODS
HOT WEATHER MEALS *are easy with* Birdseye Frosted Foods . .

"It's been a glorious afternoon—but when do we eat?"
"In 20 minutes, dear—Jane, you set the table while I start the fish."
(And here's the menu) . . . . . *Broiled Fillet of Sole, *Spinach, Potato Chips, Tomato and Cucumber Salad, *Birdseye Raspberries and Cream, Coffee.
*Birdseye Frosted Foods

How simple to have good meals with Birdseye Frosted Foods. They are easy to buy as any other packaged foods. No shopping or waiting at the store—no worry about quality. No kitchen preparation—everything is ready to cook or serve just as it comes from the package. Think of buying your peas all shelled—spinach trimmed and washed—chicken cleaned and dressed—berries hulled. It's a wonderful help these hot days!

"Sally, you're a wonder. How do you do it and keep within your allowance?"
(Sally, being a wise wife as well as a good cook, takes the credit for being a magician and says nothing. Hubby would be surprised to learn how simple it is—just a matter of getting what you pay for. When you buy food at the Birdseye store, you get *food*, not waste.)

VALUE is the reason why the number of Birdseye Stores is increasing so rapidly. Today—more than ever before—the public beats a path to the store that offers the *most* for the buyer's dollar. Take advantage of the special prices featured this week-end at all Birdseye Stores and see for yourself.

SPECIAL This Week-End at All Birdseye Frosted Foods Stores

BIRDSEYE RIB LAMB CHOPS
4 chops per box, cut 1-inch thick. Trimmed close—no waste bone, fat or gristle. Finest quality—sealed in spotless cellophane—never handled in store or exposed to air or dirt. NET WEIGHT **33c lb.**

BIRDSEYE GOLDEN BANTAM CORN
Whole kernels cut deep from fresh-picked ears. A welcome change from usual summer vegetables. 4 generous servings per box. **25c Box**

FROSTED FOODS SALES CORPORATION (*New England Division*) 3 Commercial St., Boston

HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Antiquing Picture Frames

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COLOR has even reached the frames of the pictures we hang on our walls. A touch of the orange in the Japanese print, for instance, is repeated in the frame, or a tinge of the same blue in the Swiss mountain scene is seen again in the wood of the frame which outlines it. It is quite the vogue in these days to use picture frames which repeat some dominant color in the picture or at least to have a line or two of that same hue traced in the frame.

This style in framing gives a good reason for renovating old frames. With a paint brush and a little artistic talent these frames can be brought up to date so that they feel quite at home with freshly papered walls and newly finished floors. In fact, growing tired of a picture is really no reason for discarding the frame, for, with some touching up, the frame can be made a suitable setting for a new subject.

Taking stock of old pictures, which have been relegated, frame and all, to attic or basement because the landscape or photograph no longer suited the family, will bring forth a frame which can be revamped for a more modern sketch. The family photograph, for instance, revealing the styles of long ago might better be dismantled from its frame and kept in a less conspicuous place, allowing the frame itself a chance to embrace something more artistic and modern.

In one case a photograph, dingy with age, was removed from its simple brown wooden frame. The frame was then painted in old blue and antiqued in black to harmonize with a new print which replaced the old photograph. Hardly recognizable the new wall decoration changed the whole effect of one corner of the room.

Painting, lacquering, and antiquing becomes quite a delightful venture, for there seems no end to the frames about a house which could stand a little refreshing. Suppose we have a plain wood frame and we want to paint it Chinese red, antiqued in brown. First, sandpaper the frame with a No. 00 sandpaper or a little piece of steel wool to smooth off the frame and get a good base for the paint. Put on a thin coat of Chinese red paint and allow it to dry. Sandpaper lightly again and put on another coat. When this is dry, it is ready for the antiquing.

The antiquing fluid is made in the following way: Take one-fourth cup of turpentine. Mix into it about one teaspoonful of oil paint bought in a tube (in this case it will be brown), and add one teaspoonful of varnish. After this solution is prepared, and the Chinese red on the frame is thoroughly dry, dip a brush in the antiquing fluid and paint a thin coat over the frame. Immediately take a piece of crumpled cheesecloth and wipe the fluid off leaving streaks and just as much of the top fluid to get the desired color effect. It is quite interesting if the brush of the second coat entirely misses a few spots so that a few vivid streaks of the undercolor peer out through the veil of the antiquing coat.

There are other very pleasing color combinations. Ivory, gold, light green, or tan can be antiqued in Van Dyke brown. Or a light color can be antiqued over a dark one. This is most often done when the frame already has a dark color but needs a more interesting finish. In this case the antiquing fluid is made up in the light shade and painted over the original frame allowing only a few streaks of the old frame to show through.

Another type of antiquing produces an old checked effect and is done with a new type of lacquer. Suppose one wants to have a green showing through the checks of the brown. First a coat of ordinary green lacquer is put on and allowed to dry for one hour. Then a coat of a special lacquer, which is claimed to shrink after it is put on, is applied. Allow this to stand for 30 minutes. It will pull itself together, leaving cracks through which the first coat appears. Different effects are obtained depending on the way the brush is used. A very thin coat tends to shrink into small squares, but if a heavier coat is put on it cracks open in larger squares. Finally a coat of glazing liquid is applied which tends to bind the whole, keeps the lacquer from rubbing off, and produces an eggshell finish.

Laying an aluminum leaf on small oval frames or larger photograph frames for the desk is another interesting way to give frames a new life. The aluminum gives the effect of silver, is much cheaper, and does not tarnish. The frame is first painted the color which one wishes to peek through the aluminum leaf after the design is scratched out. Black is usually the most satisfactory. When the black paint is dry, put on a thin coat of gold size, which is bought at a paint store. Wait 20 minutes or longer until the sizing begins to get sticky.

Then put on a thin sheet of the aluminum leaf, smoothing it out so that no wrinkles appear. With some sharp pointed tool, such as a nail file, scratch into the aluminum the design you wish. Straight lines of different widths to form a conventional pattern are more chic than too frilly a design. By scratching the aluminum off in certain places the black paint will show through. A coat of transparent shellac, bought in a bottle, is then applied to the whole to protect it and give it a hard surface which can be washed.

If one's taste does not run to antiquing, there are other ways of reclaiming old frames. Modernistic touches can be given by lacquering in one color and later putting on a few lines of a vivid contrasting hue. A trip through a picture framing department will suggest many ideas about combining different colors.

A Draining Board

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AN EFFICIENT draining board can be made by stretching a length of galvanized-wire netting over a frame made in the following manner:

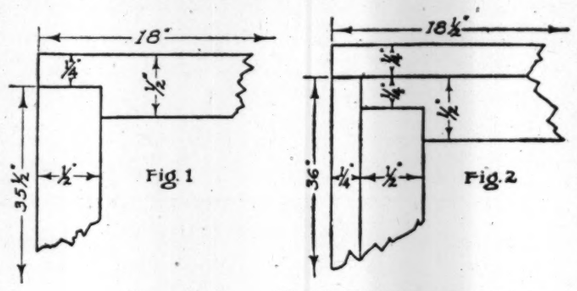
Measure the sink draining board. Say that it is 18 inches wide and 36 inches long. Get a length of 2-inch board ½-inch thick and cut two lengths of 18-inch and two lengths of 35½-inch.

To form them into an oblong frame two of them must be halved on to the ends of the others (in the manner shown in Figure 1) and nailed carefully together.

Now get two lengths of 3-inch board ¼-inch thick and cut two pieces 18½ inches long and two 36 inches long as shown in Figure 2. These should be laid aside for the moment.

Take a length of galvanized-wire netting of about ½-inch mesh, 20-inches wide and 30 inches long, and stretch this over the frame, as taut as possible, securing the netting by wire nails. It is best to secure one end first, and then the opposite end—being careful to pull the netting taut by gripping it with pincers. Then finish the sides in the same way.

Now take the lengths of 3-inch wood and carefully nail these outside the wire to the oblong frame, so as to make a neat finish and at the same time to form a rim to prevent the utensils from slipping off when drying.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Diagrams Showing How to Make a Drain Board

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Preparing Sandwiches for the Picnic Becomes Light Work When the Ingredients and Containers Are All at Hand.

Picnic Sandwiches Made With a System

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALMOST every woman considers the making of sandwiches for a picnic quite a task, but it is really very simple if you undertake it in a systematic way.

Strangely enough, the first step is to prepare the containers. You are likely to overlook them until the last minute and then there is a hunt from cellar to attic to find a proper box or basket. The writer uses a tin box which she lines with a damp linen napkin. If you are going to wrap the sandwiches seperately in waxed paper, then have both the paper and box in readiness.

You will need plenty of space, so the kitchen table should be sufficiently cleared and its surface in immaculate condition.

The next procedure is to prepare the fillings. It is a wise plan to take the butter from the refrigerator some time before the actual sandwich making is begun. If the filling is stiff—as is often the case of peanut butter or cream cheese—add a little cream, olive oil or salad dressing to make your mixture spread more rapidly. Stiff, lumpy filling tears the bread and requires more time to apply.

Then be sure your bread knife is sharp—very sharp!

And the rest is easy. Begin to slice the bread. Keep count by stacking 12 pieces in a pile. Continue to slice until sufficient bread is cut. This saves time and prevents the necessity of recounting.

At this point one may sit down for the remaining work. Taking one pile, place the slices in pairs in two rows—six in the top row and as many in the lower one. Spread every other slice with butter. If the sandwiches are to be vegetable ones, such as tomato or cucumber, salt the other side before applying the mayonnaise. This prevents the salt from coming into direct contact with the vegetable and thus insures a crisp sandwich. Then spread the filling on the unbuttered slices.

Place the bread board and knife at the left, have the bread, butter and filling in front of you and the container at your right. After you have closed all the sandwiches, trim them on the bread board and pack at once in the container. The less they are handled the daintier they will be. The fact that they are all ready for the picnic lightens the work of cleaning up.

Camp and Picnic Food

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Half the enjoyment of a camping or picnic meal can easily be spoiled by fussy cooking, too many kinds of foods, and a general striving for elaborateness. This is a time when the simplest dishes are relished most.

One of the most appetizing dishes for such an occasion is a stew, a big, hot kettle or casserole of vegetables together with beef, mutton, or chicken. Although not an especially interesting dish on the home table, its flavor and delicious aroma are especially suited to the out-of-doors. It can be prepared in camp, or for a picnic it can be prepared at home and kept hot or can be reheated later.

Scrambled eggs are delicious for a picnic supper. Eggs are difficult to pack so they will not break, so if it is necessary to pack them, try this method: Break into a glass fruit jar as many eggs as are desired. Add salt and pepper and screw on the jar cover. Wrap in thick wet cloths, then in many thicknesses of paper. When needed the eggs can simply be poured out into the hot, greased frying pan.

Try putting a little bacon fat in a pan and saute slices of bread in it. This makes a savory and satisfying toast. Or dip the bread first into beaten egg before frying.

A delicious dish is made by dicing raw potatoes, frying them in bacon fat ½in. deep in the pan, then after pouring off as much of the fat as possible, pour slightly beaten eggs over the potatoes, stirring and mixing thoroughly. Serve hot and season well with salt and pepper.

For something savory yet quick and easy to prepare, cut 1½-in. squares from a thin slice of steak. Sharpen a slender stick and thrust its point through a square of the meat, then through a square of thinly sliced bacon, then a slice of onion, and repeat as many times as the appetite dictates. Sear quickly over hot coals, then prop up the stick over the fire and allow to roast slowly, turning occasionally. The onion may be omitted if preferred.

A barbecue is always enjoyable. First, dig a hole in the ground, lay small stones in the center, and get a bed of good hot coals. Run an iron rod through the center of a moderately fat, boned, and rolled beef rib roast, suspend the rod on two forked sticks stuck into the ground at sufficient distance so they will not catch fire Or let the rod rest on two high stones, one at each side. The meat should be close to the fire and so placed that the heat will reach it directly, that it may sear and retain most of its juices. Add salt and pepper to the drippings caught in a pan and constantly baste the roast as it is turned on the rod.

To give the meat an especially delicious and rich flavor, pour over it while cooking a sauce made of vinegar, olive oil, and a sprinkling of cinnamon, also finely shaved onion if liked.

Four pounds of rib roast will make at least 12 thick sandwiches.

At a picnic meal a frozen dessert is always welcomed, and it is surprisingly easy to provide, for all the work of preparation may be done at home and the ice cream be frozen on the way.

On a camping trip, if ice is obtainable, ice cream may be frozen whenever desired if an ice cream freezer is taken along. One will need also a canvas bag or gunny sack in which to break the ice, a hammer or something of the kind, a cup or quart measure, and a small bag of suitable salt as table salt will not work well.

Marshmallows toasted over a camp fire are always delicious after the evening meal, or later in the evening. They are greatly improved if each is laid at once after toasting on a thin square of sweet chocolate and the two placed between graham or plain crackers. The heat from the marshmallow will melt the chocolate.

When you send in recipes for possible use in this column, please follow our new form in writing them out, and be particularly exact in copying the ingredients. As to the form: Notice how the cooking directions are given along with the ingredients, and not at the end, and how the ingredients are brought out to the left-hand margin so that they are in a convenient list. Please tell us how many your recipes will serve, and if baking directions are given, we like to know the oven temperature.—Editor.

Canvas Embroidery

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

CROSS-STITCH and its allied stitch, petit point, lends itself admirably to the execution of floral and animal designs, either with or without a worked background.

Cross-stitch should be worked on an evenly woven linen, somewhat loose in texture so that the threads may be easily counted; on an open-weave canvas known as "single-thread" canvas, or on one in which the threads are separated in pairs to facilitate counting, known as "Penelope canvas." When the foundation material is pleasing in itself, there is no necessity to work a background, but single-thread and Penelope canvas usually require a background and the following stitches make a pleasing variety. When used by themselves they require a more or less geometrical design.

Two Methods

The simple cross-stitch is too well known to require description, but there are two recognized ways of executing it. The first method is employed on single-thread canvas, that is, each cross is worked as a complete entity before the next stitch is begun. The second method which can be used on Penelope canvas, as when more than one thread is crossed, is to work in rows to and fro, first working one diagonal from left to right and then returning along the row from right to left. The first method will be found in all old samplers, which were worked mainly on linen or fine canvas. The one essential point is that in all cases the stitches should be crossed in the same direction.

It will be assumed that Penelope canvas is being used for all the following stitches:

A useful grounding stitch, that may also be used for a conventional all-over pattern when the thread or wool is rather coarse in comparison with the canvas used, is the half stitch. A thread is laid along the line to be covered from right to left and the half stitch worked from left to right. See Fig. B.

Rice stitch may be used very successfully for making small rugs or tapestry bags. It consists of a double-size cross-stitch worked over two double threads of canvas each way and with the arms crossed at right angles. See Fig. C. The arms may be crossed with a contrasting shade or even a contrasting material. This stitch may be worked most conveniently in a diagonal direction. See Fig. C.

Varying the Design

Smyrna stitch, similar in application to the above, is formed by superimposing an upright cross over a diagonal one, the horizontal bar being the last thread laid. If a vice versa arrangement is made in the next stitch, one gets what is called reverse stitch. See Figs. D and E.

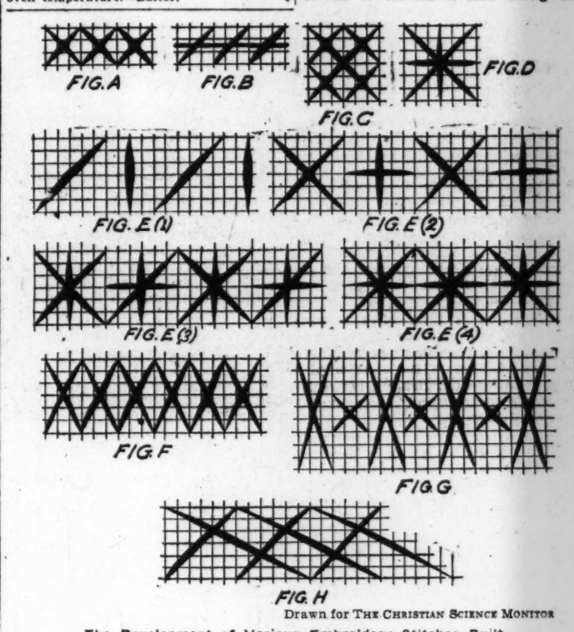
Reverse stitch should be worked in rows, and is completed in four stages, which are shown in Fig. F. In this again the superimposed cross may be of a contrasting color or material.

By taking two or three double threads vertically and one thread horizontally we get the oblong cross-stitch. It is best to lay a horizontal thread along the row and work the stitches over it, in order to obviate showing the canvas through. See Fig. G.

When three horizontal threads are taken, a small cross may be worked between each oblong stitch instead of laying a thread. See Fig. H.

Greek stitch or long-legged cross-stitch may be used very effectively for rugs and even small carpets. A ground of small squares worked in opposite directions, alternately, gives a checkerboard effect, and with a border worked in the same sense all round the edge, looks very well. This is worked like herringbone, with the top thread twice as long as the lower leg of the cross.

These are but a few of an extensive variety of stitches which are little known but deserve popularity.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Development of Various Embroidery Stitches Built on Simple Cross Stitch.

The New Economy

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE rainy day recently I spent the afternoon in my attic, reading old letters, diaries and journals. Those writings of an earlier day seemed to breathe of meditation even while they mentioned activity. The journal of an aunt who was something of a philosopher provoked many a smile. For instance, here is an entry:

Today I have been practicing economy! I saved a few slices of stale bread by adding to them two eggs, butter the size of a walnut, milk, the use of which deprived the children of some of their supper allowance, some perfectly good raisins which could have been put to a better use, and a half-hour of time that I could have utilized in writing to sister Mary. The family did not care especially for the pudding, and I knew myself to have been "penny wise and pound foolish."

Another page contained the following soliloquy:

When shall I learn the process of saving time? I very much desired to call upon Cousin Lucinda today, but when my work was finished the day was too far advanced to do so. I sat down by the west window and reviewed the hours. I found that I had spent 15 minutes each on four sheets; ironing them carefully all over, and I wondered if my neighbor Mrs. ——, who irons only the hems, and makes calls in the afternoon, was, after all, a good housekeeper or, as I have thought, a poor one. At least she reads more books than I do, but my linen closet looks better than hers does. I can play the piano better than she can, but she will soon excel me because she does it more than I do. I wonder—.

I remember this aunt very well, and know that, after she had learned some of the most important home-making lessons, she placed more value on books and friends and not quite so much on linen closets, although she always insisted that the sheets, brought in white and fragrant from her lilac-bordered clothes yard, be ironed smoothly along the lines where they were folded, that they might present an unwrinkled front as they were piled neatly on the shelves.

The new economy of which much is being said, is really nothing more than a balancing of a few slices of stale bread against "2 eggs, butter the size of a walnut," milk, fruit and time, or, carried a little farther, a weighing of friends, books, letters, and music on one side of the scales and linen closets on the other.

Nearly 50 years ago Aunt was thinking and writing of the "new economy," and reaching the inevitable conclusion that successful home making is a happy blending of "household arts" and "fine arts" with both taking their proper place in the daily scheme of things, and each supplementing the other, as household affairs move artistically and smoothly, thus making time and opportunity for the "fine art of living."

THE RECIPES
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by
Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

The New Refrigerator

A new iceless refrigerator should be thoroughly washed on the inside before use. Warm water and soda in the proportion of one tablespoonful of soda to a quart of water are excellent for the purpose. The freezing trays should be scalded before they are put to work the first time.

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Food-Drink Praised By Monitor Readers
Almost twice as nourishing as plain milk
Children love it, mothers say
A FOOD-DRINK that looks and tastes like a soda-fountain treat is making a big "hit" with mothers. For this drink (which is prepared by mixing a powdered concentrate with milk) is almost twice as nourishing as milk alone.
Because it is so delicious and nourishing—and because it lives up to established principles in every way—this drink is now being widely used in homes where this newspaper is read. Mothers are not only giving it to their children regularly, they are drinking it themselves and serving it to their guests.
Apparently grown-ups enjoy this drink—which is called Cocomalt—as much as youngsters. It is rich and creamy, with a chocolate-like flavor. It solves the problem of what to serve the unexpected visitor; for it can be prepared in a jiffy — is wonderfully tempting—and is far more substantial than the usual type of beverage.
Adds 70% more nourishment (food-energy) to milk
By actual laboratory analysis, Cocomalt adds 70% more food-energy to milk. Every glass a child drinks is equal to almost two glasses of plain milk. This provides extra food elements valuable to the child's growth and development.
And the significant thing is that children drink Cocomalt eagerly. Even youngsters who dislike plain milk—who run at the very sight of it—are won over instantly by Cocomalt's delicious chocolate flavor. As a result, they drink far more milk in this form than they ever would the old way.
Served hot or cold
Cocomalt comes in powder form. You just mix it with milk, hot or cold, and it's ready to serve. Everybody is captivated by the very first taste—try it on your family and see!
High as it is in food value, Cocomalt is surprisingly low in cost. It is sold at leading grocers everywhere—in ½-lb, 1-lb and 5-lb cans. The 5-lb can for family use is especially economical.
Special Trial Offer
Many readers of this newspaper are already using Cocomalt regularly. Those not yet acquainted with this delicious, nourishing food-drink may secure a generous trial-size can.
Just send your name and address along with 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to the makers of Cocomalt.
The trial can of Cocomalt will go forward to you at once—enough for the whole family to try and enjoy.
R. B. Davis Company
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French Process—Stays On Longer
For a radiant complexion, use new wonderful MELLO-GLO Face Powder. Never gives a pasty or flaky look. New French process makes it spread more smoothly and stay on longer. No more shiny noses. Purest face powder known. Ask today for new, wonderful face powder, MELLO-GLO, that suits every complexion.

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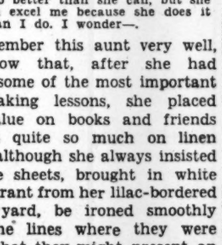

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FOR each of the popular colors of kid and calf footwear, there is a special Bostonian Cream. In addition, there is a NEUTRAL cream which may be used on any color, including black.
Bostonian not only cleans but it renews the original color and polish of the shoe. It is easy and clean to use. Does not come off on hands or clothing.
Whittemore Bros. Corp. Cambridge, Mass.
A Whittemore Product

Keep White Shoes WHITE with WHITT

THE HOME FORUM

To Petra—In the Path of the Explorers

AFTER a day's journey eastward from Jerusalem, we had reached the town of Amman, the Ancient Rabbath Ammon of the Ammonites, now the capital of Transjordania. While we waited for dinner, we curled ourselves gingerly into small circumferences on our beds, which looked none too friendly even when spread with our own motor rugs. What did it matter? And, though all the barnyard fowls were already roosting on our window sills, preparing for the dawn, what matter if they woke us early, when tomorrow we were to push on toward our goal! As we leaned nearer the lamps, and turned the pages of our books, the dim lights gradually illumined lovelier things than these surroundings.

For we read of Petra, within its mountain wall, once the dwelling place of many races—Edomites, Nabathæans, and Romans—the "rose-red city, half as old as Time." The entrance to the ruined city is through a mighty rent in the mountain, the "Sik," where the rocks are purple and rose, with twisted bands of white and violet and yellow—"the most original form of entrance to any city on our planet."

Next morning, as we packed ourselves into the jitney that was to run us on the railroad tracks to Maan, we were proudly conscious of our temporary position as the last in that thin stream of explorers and travelers who have followed Burckhardt to Petra since he rediscovered it in 1812. Disguised as a Moslem pilgrim, he was the first Westerner to make his way through the Sik since Crusading days; and those who followed have, until the last few years, braved great dangers from hostile natives. Even as late as 1900, disguise has sometimes been resorted to. Though the stream is thin, it is a goodly company, including as it does Dean Stanley, the Duc de Luynes, Visconti, Lord Kitchener, Harriet Martineau, T. E Lawrence, and Gertrude Bell.

We clanked out of the station-yard, and up through patches of cultivated land, till the high-lying desert opened before us. We were rolling out across the Hejaz Railroad—originally destined to carry pilgrims to Mecca. A desert horizon is hard to scan, for it has a trick of becoming fluid. At first we eyed it nervously, for we had heard rumors of unfriendly tribes, and caught our breath each time we saw a solitary Bedouin and his camel. But what life there was held no menace: an owl, a couple of foxes, and (for the space that at home it takes a snow-flurry to clear away) a swarm of locusts—big fellows that hurtled into the car. This desert is three thousand feet above the sea, and for the first half of the journey is no typical desert at all. It is covered with a greenish vegetation, palatable to camels. Farther on this disappears; we trundled hour after hour over coarse sand varied only by stretches of slate-colored pebbles. And, as the sun was setting, we jolted into Maan. Or rather, we jolted alongside the station and hotel of Maan, for the dust-colored native village, with its high mud walls, is out of sight among the dunes.

Petra now lay some thirty miles to the west, inclosed in the "sacred red mountains of Edom." Next day, we covered the distance by automobile and on horseback, in company with Nasri Bey, the young Commanding Officer at Petra. At one point there was a fork in the wheel tracks our car was following. As we swung west, Nasri Bey pointed south: "To Akabah on the Red Sea." Nothing else broke the stretch of sand until we sighted below us a huddle of Bedouin tents, like flat brush strokes of burnt sienna on the russet ground, before the road curved down among them. Not far beyond we found the horses.

The nearer we came to Petra, the slower the approach. We were crossing Mt. Seir. Our horses had to take the path at a walk. It trails over slopes so high that the view topped the yellowish cliffs that form the outer wall of Petra, and took in glimpses of the plain toward lower Palestine. Then the path dips; the horses slid over boulders and loose rocks along what would make a narrow bed for a brook, but turned out to be the main street of the village where Nasri Bey is stationed. He was to entertain us at headquarters before we proceeded.

Once more on our way, our uppermost thought was: "Will it be disappointing, after all?" We had been told that we should come upon the entrance to the "Sik" unprepared. In one respect the scenery had already changed: whereas we had been riding across the top of the landscape, the tallest objects in it, we felt now that we were dwindling, in Alice-in-Wonderland fashion, out of all scale with the boulders and oleanders that reached far above our heads. Then—with no warning beyond this sensation that the scenery was too big for us—we were threading our way into a mountain split in two.

Disappointing? When we were riding not round nor over a mountain, but through it? A mountain with sides that glowed? We felt the excitement that comes from staring into red-hot embers—embers this time that towered on both sides two or three hundred feet high. At first, for perhaps half a mile, the zigzagging walls caught now and again a splash of sunshine, let in from the south through some tributary rift, which simmered in warm color. But, as we pushed ahead, the solid walls reached higher, almost closing in on top of us, and the glowing shadows intensified to a ruby-red. Till, round a final curve, through the end of the slit we faced a pillared temple cut in a cliff, which gleamed between the shadowed sides with clear tints of apricot and rose.

When we emerged from the Sik, the greatest wonder of Petra lay behind us, beauty that seemed past belief even while we were riding through it, and that afterward made us distrust our memories. Especially as we found our impressions incomplete. Our eyes had been so flooded with color that the other senses were swept out of the way, leaving no record. Was it silent in the heart of the mountain; or did the narrow rift echo to the horses' steps as they slipped cautiously over the stones? Was there fragrance from the growing things? We do not know.

Later, some scattered details came back to us: the niches along the narrow way, which must once have been filled with statues; the remnants of an ancient pavement where the stream now seeped; the groove in the rock, cut well above the ground, which formerly channeled the water through the Sik.

It was longer still before we could think of the scene with enough detachment to picture it in bygone times, in its days of crowded history, and in its long abandonment. Most vivid was the recent war, when Lawrence, with headquarters in this temple, the so-called "Pharaoh's Treasury," was directing the first battle that the Sik had known since Saladin expelled the Crusaders. Or again, on the far side of the silent centuries, we pictured other battles, when Trajan's general conquered the Nabatæans, or Alexander's failed. To the "Treasury" we gave once more its likelier name of a Temple of Isis, and watched the travelers who, coming and going, stopped to pray as they passed. We saw the city in its high prosperity, with Nabatæan plunder pouring through the Sik, to be stored in the safety of the well-guarded stronghold of these tribes.

Where the city of Petra once stood, only a few columns are left of all the public buildings and palaces, bridges and arches that used to fill the wide valleys and spread up into the ravines. Wild flowers and oleanders have overrun these sites; it is along the cliffs that the record of the ancient races is preserved. The theater is cut from the cliff in such spectacular fashion that each stripe of color in the rock coincides with a tier of seats—one tier rose, one tier purple. The mountain sides are riddled with openings, in places mere caves, or holes cut in the soft stone—here the cliff-dwelling Horites may have lived; then near at hand the columned façades of Roman temples, some of them gaudy with the ingrained scrollwork of the stone, others dulled by time with a wash of old rose.

Would Petra have looked better to our eyes in one of its earlier phases than as we found it, simmering in the morning light? It is the question that may be asked of many ruins. Is the wornout shell so beautiful that we should hesitate to reinstate Crusader, Roman and Nabatæan, with all their pomp and finery? Would we wish back the ornate columns and arches, or be content, as we scrambled over the rough ground through rioting oleanders, to stoop now and then and pick up a bit of pottery, a small stone lamp, or the terra-cotta head of a figurine?

P. R.

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Courtesy The Art Institute of Chicago to The Christian Science Monitor

On the Terrace: From a Painting by Auguste Renoir

WHILE Renoir was open-minded so far as the better part of impressionism was concerned, he never subscribed to the full extensions of the theory of the "plein air" painters, led by Monet. Monet, indeed, became so absorbed in the rendering of atmospherics that he sometimes neglected form. His pictures have shimmering color but little substance, when he pursued the luminarist explorations to their vaporous conclusions. Renoir from his earliest essays in landscape and figure pictures, just after his escape from the drudgery of earning a living by painting china, had an exquisite taste in color. Tints of rose, ivory and crimson could not sing in too high a key for him. To add to their brilliancy he would put an underpainting of white all over a canvas, increasing the vibrancy of thinly overlaid hues.

Renoir was like a tapestry maker in that every square inch of the canvas was of tonal interest, as in this picture, "On the Terrace." This painting dates from 1881, which is esteemed as one of Renoir's best periods. The figures are done with a portraitist's care, yet this is strictly a genre in its impersonal interest. It is unnecessary to have known the subjects of the composition to enjoy the charming effect that the artist has evoked. Even in a monotone rendering one gets a notion of the color interest of the composition, with its introduction of the delicate hues of flowers in the child's hat, in the blossoms in the woman's corsage and the blooms in the basket.

Graciousness radiates from all these figures painted by Renoir in this period, and, indeed, during most of his career. Only when dullness descended upon his later work, in the period when his flesh tones took on a crushed strawberry tint, did his human subjects reflect his tendency toward turgidity. In the picture here reproduced one can see how the artist made a sheer web of pictorial appeal out of his background, in the silhouetting of the tender leaves and slender tree trunks against the shimmering water of the river, and the tonal values of the shrubbery on the opposite bank.

"On the Terrace" was one of the best-known items in the collection formed during a period of years by Mrs. L. K. Coburn of Chicago, and recently exhibited in the Art Institute of that city. So choice were her examples of paintings of the impressionist and post-impressionist schools that connoisseurs from all over the world sought her out in the suite in the Blackstone Hotel where it was her whim to keep her treasures ever at hand. There her visitors were regaled with opportunities to study intimately masterpieces of Cézanne, Renoir, Monet and Degas, mysteriously emerging from cupboards and from behind furniture.

Mrs. Coburn takes a special satisfaction in seeing her collection on the walls of the Art Institute, where it will remain until next October for the special benefit of summer and autumn visitors to the city.

My First Wild Bird Friend

I had been feeding the birds all fall, rather casually, for I was not yet awake to the delight and charm of their presence and companionship. One morning I heard a little flock of black-capped chickadees calling from the tree where I am accustomed to hang the remains of a rare roast of beef or other fat meat, either raw or cooked, and I was reminded of my intention to put out a fresh supply of food.

So I looped a length of twine about a fat-covered bone and started out towards the tree. Before I was fairly through the opened door, I heard a clear, soft, gleeful note which was new to me, and I stopped to listen. Immediately down flew a tiny stranger, apparently out of the sky itself, straight as an arrow flies and swiftly, to perch on the meat in my hand, help himself and depart.

Amazed, I stood perfectly still, wondering how so wonderful a thing could possibly have happened! While I waited, the same call was repeated and back the bird came for another morsel. This time I plainly saw the cap of dark brown on his head, cheek patches of gleaming white, and the warm red-brown—exactly the color and sheen of a ripe chestnut—on that midget back and along the sides of his white breast. Surely, I concluded, a chestnut-backed chickadee, smaller than the black-capped, and a very charming little personality.

Meanwhile the other chickadees were flitting about and calling vigorously; they seemed excited. Perhaps they were warning the newcomer not to take such chances; perhaps they were merely eager to taste my offering for themselves, if ever it was put where it belonged. Still only half believing the evidence of my eyes, I walked slowly to the tree and hung up the bone while my new little friend hovered about, his bits of wings brushing my hands as he continued to help himself. Soon all the chickadees were taking turns feeding in their accustomed way, the stranger with them, evidently perfectly at home.

From that time on until late April, Brownie, as I called him for the rich brown he wore, lived in our garden and became an important member of the family. . . .

Often with deliberate intent my hands held only dry crumbs of bread; this meant tiny cold feet clinging all the longer and the tighter to my fingers while an active bill gayly tossed every crumb overboard. Next, this vision of delight took a moment to tell me what he thought about dry bread, while he peered about for the cheese he liked best of all. Of course, the bits of cheese appeared, slipped cautiously onto my hand where that midget still perched. There was no slight doubt as to what those sweet, throaty notes said to me as the cheese vanished. Intimately confiding were the glances of Brownie's keen black eyes as they met mine, and the tones of his loved voice.

It was such a temptation to reach out a finger and stroke that shining head or wing, but I never did. I wanted so much to close my hand gently around that valiant, vibrant little body and hold it for just one second to my cheek; but I never did. It seems to me that when a wild bird trusts you and me enough to come to a hand for food or so near us that we could easily pick him up, the only thing for us to do is to meet that trust with perfect trustworthiness. . . .

When mating time came, Brownie went away. So far as I know he never returned to that garden where he was so much at home, though I was not there the winter following. I have always tried to believe that wherever that dauntless, lovable midget went he never met aught but kindness from any human being whom he chose to trust with the gift of his friendship—truly a gift beautiful beyond compare!—FRANCES STAVER TWINING, in "Bird Watching in the West."

Pear Tree

Silver dust
lifted from the earth,
higher than my arms reach,
you have mounted.
O silver,
higher than my arms reach
you front us with great mass;
no flower ever opened
so staunch a white leaf.
no flower ever parted silver
from such rare silver;

O white pear,
your flower-tufts,
thick on the branch,
bring summer and ripe fruits
in their purple hearts.

—H. D. "Collected Poems."

The Spinks of Number 13

On the first floor was Mr. Spink's study, and to this day I am inclined to regard that room as representative of authorship at home. Untidy is an epithet which miserably fails to express the condition of that room. Owing to Mr. Spink's conviction that if anybody touched one of his papers the work of a lifetime would go for nothing, nobody did touch any of his papers, which were strewn inches deep all over the floor like a drift of dead leaves in a wood. Then, owing to another conviction of his that if anybody touched a book of reference he would never again find what he wanted, the books he took down from his shelves to consult had to remain upon his desk, where they stood about like cairns, some of which had presumably collapsed from time to time, for there were many books embedded among the papers on the floor. The difficulty of finding a memorandum or engagement book amid such confusion would have been acute; but Mr. Spink had avoided the trouble of such a hopeless search by using the walls of his room as a record of his projects, his fancies, his friends' addresses, his engagements, and his accounts. He wrote with a quill pen, and the discarded quills flung down on the floor crackled beneath the feet like twigs. There was this to be said on behalf of Mr. Spink's study: it did conform to the popular conception of an author's sanctum, and those of us young people who were privileged to visit Mr. Spink's study felt that we had had a glimpse of the mystical world never beheld by the average person.

Above the first floor landing there were no carpets at Number 13, and as with all these children in the house there would always be somebody going upstairs or downstairs I cannot remember ever being inside the portals of Number 13 without hearing the sound of thunder in the upper regions of the house. . . .

As I have described it Number 13 may sound to the fastidious reader a little uncomfortable. I suppose by the ordinary standards of urban existence it was uncomfortable; but we young people had a great affection for it. I never knew a house that was so completely exempt from the thralldom of adult fads.—COMPTON MACKENZIE, in "Our Street."

Erfolg

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Menschen sind dem Mißerfolg ausgesetzt, weil sie in der falschen Richtung Erfolg suchen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lenkt rechtes Bemühen in rechte Bahnen. Sie erhebt unsere Vorstellung von Erfolg von materiellem zu geistigem Vollbringen. Sie befähigt uns zu erkennen, daß der Mensch im wahren Bewußtsein, eins mit Gott, dem Guten, lebt, nicht in der Materie, nicht als Opfer der Umstände und nicht an das Materielle gekettet.

Auf Seite 283 und 284 in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Der Erfolg, zu dem man sich durch Ruhm, Stolz oder Gold verlocken läßt, ist gefährlich; aber die Torheit wählt nie die guten oder großen Menschen". Solange sich unsere Vorstellung von Erfolg nur um die Befriedigung der körperlichen Sinne dreht, bedeutet er Fehlschlag für unser wahres Menschentum. Dann erhebt sich die Frage: „Muß man den Weg menschlichen Mißerfolgs einschlagen, wenn man geistigen Erfolg haben will?" Nein, denn im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft heiligt das geistige Vorbild die Wege und die zeitlichen Beschäftigungen, die menschlichen Beziehungen und Verpflichtungen des geistig gesinnten Menschen und legt das unverrückbare Ziel und die beständige Fähigkeit, die Oberhoheit des Geistes unter allen Umständen zu beweisen, fest. Ein solcher Beweggrund veredelt und segnet das tägliche Leben und befreit die Menschen von materiellen Fesseln.

Als Josua vor alters als Nachfolger Mose's zum Führer der Kinder Israel ernannt wurde, wurden Kraft, Mut, Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz und das Erkennen wahren Fortschritts von ihm gefordert und ihm verliehen. Bei der Übernahme seiner hohen Aufgabe mit allem, was sie an Selbstverleugnung auferlegte, erhielt er die erhebende Versicherung: „Alsdann wird es dir gelingen in allem, was du tust, und wirst weise handeln können". Sobald man sich dem Erfolggesetz des Gemüts unterwirft und es aufrichtig und beharrlich befolgt, wirkt es erneuernd.

Erfolg ist ein Gesetz des fehlerlosen Gemüts, Gottes. Wer in Übereinstimmung mit diesem Gesetz denkt und lebt,—jeder Mann, jede Frau und jedes Kind,—hat Erfolg. Erfolg ist eine Bewußtseinssache göttlicher Art und sichert die Niederlage der Feinde der Menschen: der Furcht, der Selbstsucht, der Krankheit, der Eitelkeit, des Stolzes, des Trübsinns, des Mißerfolgs. Wer bereit ist, diese hohe geistige Auffassung von Erfolg anzunehmen, hat den ersten Schritt getan, ihn zu erlangen. Bei diesem Erfolg gibt es keine Enttäuschung; denn das geistige Gesetz wirkt unfehlbar.

Wir können unsere Aufgaben, ob sie groß oder klein scheinen, mit dem Gedanken an Erfolg statt an Mühseligkeit, Mittelmäßigkeit oder Mißlingen ausführen. Selbst eine niedrige Aufgabe wird verschönert, wenn sie im Geiste der Dankbarkeit und der Begeisterung ausgeführt wird. Kein Leben braucht eines Vorbildes oder des geistigen Antriebs und der Fähigkeit, göttliche Vollkommenheit durch aufsteigende menschliche Schritte zu erreichen, beraubt zu sein. Die Christliche Wissenschaft beseitigt unwahre und hindernde Charakterzüge, auch falsche Beweggründe und Verfahren im Privatleben, im Geschäft, in gesellschaftlichen und öffentlichen Beziehungen. Sie erhält die Hoffnung lebendig und hebt sie beständig, weil sie die Tatsache betont, daß Gottes Gesetz des Fortschritts gegenwärtig ist und alle, die in Übereinstimmung damit leben, belohnt. Krankheit, Armut und Feindschaft sind quälende, erbarmungslose Hindernisse des Fortschritts, und sie sind ungesetzlich.

„Tiefe Aufrichtigkeit ist des Erfolges sicher; denn Gott sorgt dafür" (in dems. Buche, S. 203). Das menschliche Leben kann in dem Maße gesegnet sein, wie der Mensch Geistigkeit pflegt. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter lernen das Geheimnis der Gesundheit, der Fülle und gerechten Lohnes, die in schroffem Gegensatz zu ihren früheren Erlebnissen stehen, verstehen.

Wie Christus Jesus, der geistigste und gleichzeitig praktischste Lehrer, den die Welt je gekannt hat, die Menschen durch sein erhabenes Denken segnete, so tut es heute die Christliche Wissenschaft. Sie bringt in die Stumpfheit und Finsternis sterblicher Annahmen das Licht und die Macht geistiger Ideen. Sie stellt Gesundheit ohne Anwendung von Arzneien wieder her. Sie befreit den Geschäftsmann und sein Geschäft von dem Gemütszustand, der zu Mißerfolg führt. Sie lenkt die menschlichen Schritte auf eine grüne Aue, sie führt zu Fähigkeit, zu wirkungsvollem Dienst und zu wissenschaftlichem Meistern der Schwierigkeiten.

Die Ursache aller Niederlage und alles Sieges zergliedernd, faßt Mrs. Eddy die Frage in die Erklärung zusammen: „Handeln im Gehorsam gegen Gott vergeistigt die Beweggründe und Verfahren des Menschen und krönt sie mit Erfolg, während Ungehorsam gegen dieses göttliche Prinzip menschliche Verfahren und das menschliche Bewußtsein verweltlicht und wirkungslos macht" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 267, 268).

Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt uns, den alten Versuchungen nicht nur zu widerstehen, sondern uns so weit über sie zu erheben, daß wir uns nicht mehr niedergezogen fühlen. Wer sich seines natürlichen Geburtsrechts, der Geistigkeit, bewußt ist, wird freier von Sünde, furchtloser, zuverlässiger und freudiger.

Da die Christliche Wissenschaft Reinheit und Güte in Männern, Frauen und Kindern erhöht, vertieft sie die Freundschaftsbeziehungen. Sie lüftet das Geheimnis rechten Denkens und rechten Lebens, ohne das niemand Erfolg im täglichen Leben erwarten kann. Auf dem Wege geistiger Treue gibt es keine Niederlage, da Gott Sein Ebenbild mit der Macht wirklicher Intelligenz ausrüstet.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erhellt den menschlichen Pfad mit unfehlbarem, geistigem Rat, so daß die Menschen nicht mehr gesenkten Hauptes ins Ungewisse, sondern erhobenen Hauptes der Erkenntnis ihrer geistigen Eigentümlichkeit entgegengehen, durch Beweis überzeugt, daß wahres Menschentum der einzige Weg zu wahrem Erfolg ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN beings are apt to meet defeat by stalking success in the wrong direction. Christian Science directs right efforts into right channels. It lifts one's conception of success from material to spiritual achievement. It enables one to realize that man is living in true consciousness, at-one with God, good, and not as an inhabitant of matter, the victim of circumstance, and chained to materiality.

On pages 283 and 284 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Lured by fame, pride, or gold, success is dangerous, but the choice of folly never fastens on the good or the great." So long as an individual's notion of success centers solely on the gratification of the physical senses, it spells defeat to his true manhood. Then the question arises, "Must one choose the way of human failure if one would achieve spiritual success?" No, for in the light of Christian Science the spiritually-minded man is one whose career and temporal occupations, human relationships and obligations, are hallowed by the spiritual ideal, are stabilized by the constant aim and ability to prove the supremacy of Spirit, in every circumstance. Such a motive ennobles and blesses daily life, and liberates the individual from material shackles.

When, in olden days, Joshua was appointed to succeed Moses as leader of the children of Israel, strength, courage, obedience to law, the vision of true advance, were demanded of him, and bestowed upon him. Accepting his high task, with all that it entailed of self-surrender, he received the heart-warming assurance, "Then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success." From the very moment one aligns himself with Mind's law of success and obeys it with sincerity and perseverance, the effect is regenerative.

Success is a law of faultless Mind, God; and there is success for every man, woman, and child who thinks and lives according to this law. Success is divinely mental and insures the defeat of mankind's foes,—fear, selfishness, sickness, vanity, pride, pessimism, failure. One who is prepared to take this high spiritual view of success has taken the first step towards attaining it. In this success there is no disappointment, for spiritual law is unfailing in its operation.

Whether or not our tasks seem high, they can be carried out in the spirit of success, and not of drudgery, mediocrity, or failure. The spirit of gratitude and enthusiasm in which even a menial task is executed beautifies it. No life need be bereft of an ideal, nor of the spiritual impulse and ability to achieve divine perfection through ascending human footsteps. Christian Science eliminates false and hindering traits of character, also wrong motives and methods in one's private life, in business, social and public relations. It keeps hope burnished and constantly ascending, because this teaching lays stress on the fact that God's law of progress is present to reward one and all who live according to it. Disease, poverty, enmity, are tormenting, merciless deterrents to progress, and they are lawless.

"A deep sincerity is sure of success, for God takes care of it" (*ibid.*, p. 203). Human life can be blessed in the measure in which an individual cultivates spirituality. In sharp contrast with their former experiences, Christian Scientists are learning the secret of health, abundance, and just reward.

Even as Christ Jesus, the most spiritual, and at the same time the most practical, teacher the world has ever known, blessed humanity through his idealism; so Christian Science is doing today. To the dullness and darkness of mortal beliefs it is bringing the light and the might of spiritual ideas. It is restoring health to the sick without the use of drugs. It is rescuing the business man and his business from the mental condition that makes for failure. It is guiding human footsteps into green pastures; into ability, effectual service, and the scientific mastery of difficulties.

Analyzing the cause of all defeat and victory, Mrs. Eddy summarizes the question by stating that "action, in obedience to God, spiritualizes man's motives and methods, and crowns them with success; while disobedience to this divine Principle materializes human modes and consciousness, and defeats them" (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 267, 268).

Christian Science not only enables one to resist the old temptations, but to rise so far above them that one no longer feels the downward pull. Whoever is entering into his natural birthright of spirituality continually becomes more sinless, fearless, dependable, and joyous.

Because it enhances purity and loving-kindness in men, women, and children, Christian Science deepens the ties of friendship. It unfolds the secret of right thinking and right living, without which no one can hope to succeed in daily life. In the way of spiritual fidelity there is no defeat, since God equips His likeness with the might of real intelligence.

Christian Science lights the human pathway with unerring, spiritual counsel, so that the individual need no longer walk, head down, into the unknown, but will walk, head erect, into the recognition of his spiritual individuality, assured, by proof, that the way of true manhood is the only way of true success.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Boston Bound

From the deck of a steamer just rounding the Battery at the foot of Manhattan Island, the scene meets every claim of Walt Whitman's "city of sparkling tides."

The late-afternoon summer sunlight, flashing on the expanse of harbor waters, crested beryl and olive; and the rippling breadth of the East River before our prow, as it swings toward the great bridges, —these must have rejoiced the poet on just such a brilliant day's-end.

The great white boat has to find its way cautiously and with frequent booming signals from its horn, among many other sharers of the glittering water throughfare. Long tows of sand and gravel barges cannot be hurried, even though the energetic propellers of their tugs spread boiling wakes that, in this rich light, display the luster of polished bronze. The cargoes of sand, level-topped and smoothly slanted down the sides, take an orange-tawny hue warm as heaped pine-dust beside a sawmill; while, from beneath the upward-sloping square bows of all the barges, the colliding waves are continually jetted forward in glistening geysers of foam.

A powerful railroad-transfer tug is almost hidden between two lighters loaded with freight cars which it is propelling, their twin prows close together but sterns slanting apart on either side of the tug, suggesting the jaws of a giant crocodile. Ferry boats plying what ordinarily seems their commonplace way, are embellished now on the sunward side with wreaths of spray, swirling about their paddle boxes in silver gayety.

In contrast to the heavier shipping, yachts curved like sword blades cleave their fastidious course through the harbor traffic, with gli damascening of wave reflections ceaselessly flickering along their burnished sides.

The snowy plumes of steam expanding everywhere above the harbor and river craft, from the many vents, adorn the scene with hues of amethyst and rose-lavender of that delicate beauty with which only such clear light as this before sunset seems able to stain the wreathing forms.

And always, islanded by the sparkling flood, the incredibly looming sierra of the Manhattan towers takes a mellower apricot glow from the lowering sun, except where high windows dazzlingly reflect it in diadems of gorgeous red-gold flame. Mere transient hindrances, after all, appear a city's murk and sordidness in presence of its splendor in such an hour as this; when it seems obeying, entranced, some nobler command to "rise, crowned with light."

Joy

This bit of sky is part of all the blue
And no one has divided to the last
The shadings of a rose, nor has there passed
A joy too unimportant to be true.

JESSIE NEAL HUMES.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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FORMER TIGER BEATS WRIGHT

Rows Quarter-Mile in 1m. 14s.—Four of 12 Canadian Events to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 22—Four of the 12 events on the first day's program of the Royal Canadian Henley regatta on Thursday were championship finals and of these three were won by entries from the United States. The biggest surprise of the day was the defeat of Joe Wright Jr. of the Toronto Argonauts by Winthrop Rutherford Jr., formerly of Princeton University, in the quarter-mile dash. Wright secured a length lead soon after the start but Rutherford steadily reduced the margin and won by three feet at the finish. The time of 1m. 14s. is considered a world's record.

Buffalo West Sides completed the invaders as they won the 140-pound junior doubles and the junior fours. In the former the margin of victory was only two feet and Hamilton Leanders, who were second, lost much ground by bad steering, meandering all over the course. Toronto Dons set the pace for most of the way in the junior fours, but when West Sides spurted the leaders' steering became faulty and they steadily dropped back until they finished fourth. West Sides led Brockville by four lengths at the finish. After losing out in the lighter class the Dons moved up to the 150-pound fours and won from Toronto Argonauts.

One of the best races of the day was provided in the 140-pound junior eights when Detroit and Dons staged a great duel down the course. Detroit, third at the mile, finished strong and won by less than three feet. The summary:

Quarter-Mile Dash Final—Won by W. Rutherford Jr., Princeton; Joseph Wright Jr., Toronto, second; C. Stark, Lachine, third. Time—1m. 14s.

Association Singles, First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by R. McMillan, Argonauts; D. Wallace, Mic Macs, Halifax, second; V. H. Wehmeier, Detroit, third; D. B. Crane, Princeton, fourth. Time—8m. 33 1-5s.

Association Singles, Second Heat—Won by J. P. Rutherford, Princeton, rowover.

140-Pound Junior Singles, First Heat, Two to Qualify—1 mile 550 yards—Won by O. Sead, Vancouver; J. Flavelle, Argos, second; A. Green, Dons, Toronto, third. Time—8m. 34 3-5s.

140-Pound Junior Singles, Second Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by J. Ryan, Argos, Toronto; E. Rhymer, St. Catharines, second; W. Dalton, Leanders, Hamilton, third. Time—8m. 27 4-5s.

Doubles—Won by Buffalo West Sides; Hamilton Leanders, second; Toronto Dons, third. Time—7m. 43s.

140-Pound Junior Fours—Won by West Sides, Buffalo; Leanders, Hamilton, second. Time—7m. 42s.

Junior Fours, Final—Won by Buffalo West Sides; Toronto Argos, second; Brockville, third; Toronto Dons, fourth. Time—7m. 32s.

150-Pound Junior Fours, Final—Won by Dons, Toronto; Argonauts, second. Time—7m. 49s.

140-Pound Junior Eights, First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by Detroit; Dons, Toronto, second; University of Toronto, third. Time—7m. 16s.

140-Pound Junior Eights, Second Heat, One to Qualify—Won by West Sides, Buffalo; Argonauts, Toronto, second. Time—7m. 12 2-5s.

Junior Eights, First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by Wyandottes, Detroit; University of Toronto, second; West Sides, Buffalo, third; Dons, Toronto, fourth. Time—7m. 10 2-5s.

Junior Eights, Second Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by Leanders, Hamilton; St. Catharines, second; Argonauts, third; University of Toronto, fourth. Time—7m. 05s.

New Orleans Boat To Represent U. S.

FINAL OLYMPIC STAR BOAT TRYOUT STANDING

Boat—	Pts.
Jupiter	16
Mist	15
Zoa	14
Nomad	10
Majella II.	5

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 22 (AP)—Gilbert Gray of New Orleans saw to it yesterday that his Jupiter didn't come in second to another star boat, Zoa, and, in outsailing the Long Beach entry, slid across the finish line to become the representative of the United States in the Olympic races Aug. 5-12.

The small margin—victory for either the Jupiter or the Zoa—carried the decision on a three-way tie which would have necessitated a runoff race over the 10-mile course.

As it was, the New Orleans entry, competing with boats from the Great Lakes, the Atlantic Coast, the Gulf, Honolulu and the Pacific Coast, drew up third in the final of the national tryouts to boost its total for the series to 16 points. The total was comprised of two firsts, a second and a third in four races.

The Mist of Long Island was second in the series with 15 points, and the Zoa third with 14. The skipper of the Mist was Edwin Thorne and of the Zoa, Eddie Fink of the Long Beach fleet.

In yesterday's race Fink led Gray for three-fourths of the distance, only to lose the chance for a three-way tie and a chance for victory in a runoff in the last two and a half miles. The winner of the last race was F. C. Damon, Honolulu, sailing the star sloop Nomad.

His time was 2h. 9m., and he placed fourth in the final standings with 10 points. The Mist finished second in yesterday's race. The Xth Olympiad star class series off Los Angeles harbor is expected to draw contestants from 10 countries. Summary for series and time in final race:

Boat Skipper Fleet	Time h. m. s.
Nomad, Damon, Honolulu	2: 9:00
Mist, Thorne, Long Island	2: 9:38
Jupiter, Gray, New Orleans	2:12:12
Zoa, Fink, Long Beach	2:12:55
Majella II, Bradley, Great Lakes	2:13:20

JABLONOWSKI TO NEWARK

The Boston Red Sox have traded Pete Jablonowski, right-handed pitcher, to the Newark club of the International League for John V. Welch, also a right-handed boxman. The announcement was made by "Hi" Mason, secretary of the Boston club. Jablonowski came to the Red Sox in June of this year from Cleveland in exchange for Jack Russell. With Newark Welch won four and lost four. Last year he was with Reading.

HOLDS SNIPER CHAMPIONSHIP

YAKIMA, Wash., July 22 (AP)—Roy Meister, Seattle, defended his sniper championship and S. J. Kenyon, Yakima, won the long range championship in the two-day long range shoot of the Washington State Rifle Association, which ended here recently. Meister's score was 130. H. O. Schofield, Tacoma, was second in the long range school with 125 and W. S. Ford, Wenatchee, third with 117.

FORMER PRO WINS TITLE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22 (AP) George Jewett, former professional of Kansas City, is the new western Missouri amateur trap shooting champion. The stocky gunner recently broke 373 out of 400 targets. Amos Joe, Independence, Mo., finished second with 368. R. W. Elliott, Kansas City, was third with 366.

GOOD CHANCE TO WIN NINE EVENTS

Coach Robertson Not Optimistic—Taylor Likely to Take Olympic Oath

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (AP)—The United States track and field forces not only will be fortunate to capture any foot-race beyond 400 meters, but figure to be reasonably sure of winning no more than nine of the 23 separate events making up the featured Olympic program, in the opinion of head coach Lawson Robertson.

The 1928 American team captured eight track and field events, including the 400 and 1600-meter relays.

"We have some exceptionally good men, but I cannot see how we are any better balanced than four years ago," Robertson declared after seeing approximately 50 of his charges safely moved to the picturesque Olympic village yesterday and issuing orders for a resumption of training.

"I would say we had an excellent chance to win the following events: 100 and 200-meter dashes, 400-meter run, 400-meter relay, 1600-meter relay, high hurdles, pole vault, high jump and discus.

"Otherwise the field is wide open. We will be outclassed by Finland, and others, in the distance races. Germany and Japan will furnish strong competition all along the line.

"Even with such fine competitors as Churchill and Metcalf in the javelin and Sexton in the shotput I would class our chances of winning as at least doubtful. McCluskey will have a good chance, too, in the steeplechase."

Robertson and his coaching aides reported the American squad in excellent condition, except for a few minor details. Big Ben B. Eastman did not accompany the rest of the squad from Palo Alto. N. P. "Pen" Hallowell, the Harvard miler and main hope in the 1500, also is a little handicapped.

The arrival of the main body of American track stars was marked by an almost complete absence of ceremony, by contrast with the reception and parade incident to the welcoming of the German forces, 100 strong.

The honor of taking the Olympic oath, representative of the entire international athletic assemblage, seems likely to go to F. Morgan Taylor, Illinois A. C. veteran, who is on the 400-meter relay team for the third straight Olympiad, the only American athlete with this service record.

Besides favoring Taylor for this individual distinction, the American Olympic Committee also is expected to name Clarence (Buster) Crabbe of the Los Angeles A. C. for the honor of bearing the team standard in the inaugural parade and ceremonies. Crabbe is a veteran of the 1928 games. Taylor would bear the national emblem, besides taking the Olympic oath.

PITTSBURGH BESTS PHILLIES IN NINTH

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	50	36	.581
Chicago	48	39	.552
Boston	47	42	.528
Philadelphia	46	47	.495
St. Louis	43	44	.494
Brooklyn	42	47	.472
New York	39	45	.464
Cincinnati	40	55	.421

RESULTS JULY 21

Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.
Only game scheduled.

Captain Pie Traynor and Lloyd Waner led the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 3-to-2 victory over Philadelphia yesterday in the National League and enabled the leaders to increase their margin over the second-place Chicago Cubs to 2½ games. It was the only contest scheduled in the senior circuit.

It was not until two men were out in the last of the ninth that Traynor and the younger Waner combined to score the winning run. Traynor, who was playing his first full game after an absence of about two weeks, came through with a single. Then followed a double to left-center by Waner, who also has been out, Traynor crossing the plate. The game was a pitchers' battle between Remy Kremer of the Pirates and Jim Elliott. Barbee hit a triple and single for the Pirates. The score:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—	3	8	0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—	2	7	0

Batteries—Kremer and Grace; Elliott and Davis, McCurdy. Umpires — Magerkurth, Donnelly and Klem. Time—1h. 36m.

TRAINLOAD FOR OLYMPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 22—A special train of 13 coaches left here Thursday night for Los Angeles bearing 211 members of the British, Canadian, Hungarian and South African Olympic teams. There were over 50 in the British party, which included 15 oarsmen, 19 track athletes, five girl athletes, cyclists, wrestlers and fencers; while the 34 Hungarians included field men, two girl fencers, boxers and trap shooters. South Africa had three track and field athletes, one girl athlete, one swimmer and five boxers, while the Canadian contingent included track and field men, girl athletes, cyclists, boxers and wrestlers. The journey, by way of Chicago, will be completed on Monday morning.

GALLANT SAILS ALONE

SAN PEDRO, Calif., July 22 (AP)—Sailing the 12-mile Olympic course while its opponent, the Naiad, from San Francisco rested in drydock as silent protest of official action, the six-meter sloop Gallant of the Los Angeles Yacht Club, yesterday won the right to represent the United States in the Xth Olympiad. The Olympic committee's action in having the protested first race of the six-meter series thrown out of the re-run yesterday, led Cyril Tobin to withdraw his sloop, although had it competed, it could not have fared worse than to finish in a tie for first. Tobin charged that the Gallant, sailed by Ted Conant, had fouled the Naiad in the first race.

HARVARD PLAYER STARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBURG, Penna., July 22—Frank B. Broida, Harvard star, teamed with Irving Goodman, Pittsburgh, here recently, to win one of the most spectacular doubles matches ever seen on a local court, when they defeated Paul Barber of Sewickley and Dr. John O'Loughlin of Pittsburgh for the open tennis championship of Westmoreland County. Broida and Goodman won the match by a score of 3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

CHARTER TO RIFLE CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22—The National Rifle Association has issued a charter to the Modern Woodmen Gun Club of Portland, Ore. The new member is one of about 2800 active rifle shooting clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. R. W. Foster, 504 Yeon Building, Portland, is president of the Modern Woodmen Club.

Miss Cruickshank Beats Mrs. Harper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 22—Play in the semifinal round of the Essex County Club women's invitation tennis singles produced two hard-fought matches yesterday in one of which the favorite was defeated. Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., will be the finalists as the result of yesterday's play.

Miss Cruickshank won her place in the final round by defeating Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., the top seeded player and runnerup to Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., in the tournament last year, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3. This was one of the hardest-fought matches seen here in some time and there was little to choose between the two players, as the score shows.

Mrs. Painter, who is the former Marjorie A. Morrill, was given quite a battle by Carolyn Babcock of Berkeley, Calif., the match going the limit of sets and Mrs. Painter finally winning, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3. It is interesting to note that both matches required the same number of games in each set.

Play in the mixed doubles which has been taking place in the evening reached the semifinal round yesterday. Miss Cruickshank and F. M. Bundy, Manchester; Polly Palfrey, Brookline, and G. H. Perkins, Boston; Mrs. Painter and Dr. G. Colket Caner, Boston, and Mrs. Van Ryn and John Ray, Boston, are the teams which are still in the competition.

The semifinal round of doubles did not result in any upset. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Miss Cruickshank defeated Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Painter in straight sets, 6—3, 6—1, while Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey of Brookline defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Miss Babcock, 6—2, 6—4. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Carolyn Babcock, Berkeley, Calif., 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, and Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, 6—3, 6—1.

Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Carolyn Babcock, Berkeley, 6—2, 6—4.

Bell-Mangin Team Now in Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 22—The unusually fine weather enabled the management of the first annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic Hamilton Club to devote yesterday entirely to doubles, as the singles was in the the quarterfinals already. As a result, the first and most of the second round was completed, with R. Berkeley Bell, teamed once more with his old-time partner, Gregory S. Mangin, galloping through two rounds to the semifinal, as the leading seeded team.

David N. Jones and Richard T. Murphy, omitted from the seeding, proved this to be a mistake, by defeating the pair preferred to them, Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff and Jacob Hess, in the most surprising result of the day, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Another surprise came when Clifford S. Sutter, intercollegiate champion, combined with Bryan Grant Jr., were eliminated by a couple of young Californians, Elbert R. Lewis and Henry M. Culley, after a hard battle, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, but this is partly explained by the condition of the little Atlantan, who retired from the singles at match point on the preceding day.

The remaining second-round match, between J. Gilbert Hall and Fritz Mercur, and Jerome Lang and Martin Buxby, both of which had hard battles to win their first-round matches, will be played this afternoon, as well as the quarterfinals of the singles. The summary:

CRESCENT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT DOUBLES—First Round

J. G. Hall and Fritz Mercur defeated J. H. Van Alen and E. W. Feibleman, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Jerome Lang and Martin Buxby defeated Ray Palmer and Mills P. Baker, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Dr. E. H. McCauliff and Jacob Hess defeated Fred Bachler and Clyde Adams, 6—1, 6—2.

D. N. Jones and R. T. Murphy defeated H. L. Bowman and William Bragaw, 6—3, 6—3.

R. B. Bell and G. S. Mangin defeated Henry Holden and Harold Surface, 6—4, 6—4.

Humberto Costa and Carlos Aranha defeated E. W. Burns Jr. and E. Ralph Martin 6—3, 6—4.

Henry M. Culley and Elbert R. Lewis defeated Clifford S. Sutter and Bryan Grant Jr., 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., and Joseph L. Coughlin defeated Julius Seligson and Armand L. Bruneau, 6—3, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND

D. N. Jones and R. T. Murphy defeated Dr. E. H. McCauliff and Jacob Hess, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

R. B. Bell and G. S. Mangin defeated Humberto Costa and Carlos Aranha, 6—1, 6—2.

W. F. Coen Jr., and J. L. Coughlin defeated H. M. Culley and E. R. Lewis, 7—5, 8—6.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	66	46	.589
Hollywood	64	48	.571
San Francisco	58	51	.532
Los Angeles	57	53	.518
Seattle	54	57	.486
Oakland	50	61	.450
Sacramento	50	62	.446
Missions	45	66	.405

RESULTS JULY 21

Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 4.
Missions 16, Seattle 5.
Hollywood 7, Portland 2.
San Francisco 4, Oakland 1.

NEW COACH AND DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., July 22—Prof. George Prichard is to be director of athletics at the Southeast Missouri State Teacher's College and Emmett R. Stuber is to be the new athletic coach, according to recent announcements. Prichard, who transfers from Drury College, succeeds F. J. Corleux, Missouri director for 17 years. Stuber was football coach at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.

STOEFFEN WINS TITLE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22 (AP) — Lester R. Stoeffen, youthful University of Southern California freshman, won the singles title of the Minneapolis invitational tennis tournament recently, defeating John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, 1931 winner, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 9—7. Paired with Bill Robertson of Minneapolis the Los Angeles youth also won the doubles finals.

NEW MINNESOTA PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 22 - Dr. E. S. Powell, president of the Town and Country Club, has been elected president of the Minnesota Amateur Golf Association. John S. Getchell of Minneapolis was reelected secretary of the association.

SENATORS IN FOURTH PLACE

Push Tigers Back—Red Sox Best Yanks in Ninth

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	62	29	.681
Philadelphia	55	39	.585
Cleveland	53	38	.582
Washington	51	41	.554
Detroit	48	40	.545
St. Louis	40	49	.449
Chicago	30	58	.341
Boston	22	67	.247

RESULTS JULY 21

Boston 3, New York 2.
Washington 5, Detroit 4.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.
Only games scheduled.

Walter Johnson's Washington Senators climbed back into fourth place in the American League standing yesterday by virtue of a 5-to-4 triumph over the Detroit Tigers, who dropped into the second division because of the defeat. The Boston Red Sox opened their series with New York by winning, 3 to 2. St. Louis ended an 11-game losing streak by beating Philadelphia, 5 to 3. Cleveland and Chicago were not scheduled to play.

After a shaky first inning, Monte Weaver settled down and pitched good ball for the Senators. A single by Davis and doubles by Gehringer, Walker and Rhiel gave the Tigers three runs in the opening inning. Weaver was touched for nine hits, only five after the early rally. Joe Cronin scored two runs for the Senators and made three hits. Davis, for the Tigers, also had three safeties. Wyatt went the route for the losers.

A double by Pickering and Warstler's single to short center, put across the winning Red Sox run in the first of the ninth. The Yankees threatened to win the game in the eighth when they filled the bases with only one out, and the score tied, but Wilcy Moore, pitching for Boston at the time, retired the side without a run. Larry Boerner, rookie righthander, started for the Red Sox, but was wild, although effective. Moore relieved and finished the game.

Walter Stewart pitched the Browns out of their losing streak, limiting the champion Athletics to four hits. The Browns made 10 safeties off Mahaffey and McKeithan, a rookie. Goose Goslin led the attack with four hits, including two doubles and a pair of singles. Levey and Burns hit triples. Cramer made two of Philadelphia's safeties. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Washington	0 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 x—	5	10	0
Detroit	3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—	4	9	2

Batteries—Weaver and Berg; Wyatt and Ruel, Hayworth. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby—1h. 59m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Boston	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—	3	11	0
New York	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—	2	4	0

Batteries—Boerner, Moore and Connolly; MacFayden, Wells and Jorgens, Phillips. Winning pitcher—Moore. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Van Graflan and Nallin. Time—2h. 10m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—	5	10	2
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—	3	4	0

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Mahaffey, McKeithan and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—Hildebrand and McGowan. Time—1h. 54m.

BRITISH-AMERICA CUP IS WON BY U. S.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 22 (AP)—The United States six-meter fleet today won the fourth race of the series for the British-America Cup to sweep the regatta and successfully defend the international yachting trophy.

Bobkat led the fleet home, with another American, Jill, second, the British boat, Vorsa, third, and the other two American entries, Nancy and Lucie, fourth and fifth.

The race over the 16-mile course was completed in 3h. 5m. and was sailed in light breezes with an occasional rain squall.

The British crews gave the Americans rousing cheers as they sailed up to the anchorage and were loud in their praise of the seamanship of the Americans.

Only Vorsa of the British challengers made any showing, the rest of the British entries never figuring in the four contests. The first three races were sailed off Ryde and the scene shifted to Cowes only for the final.

VINES WINS AFTER SHIELDS IS BEATEN

STADE ROLAND GARROS, Paris, July 22 (AP)—Gottfried von Cramm today defeated Francis X. Shields, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6, to send Germany away to a flying start in its Davis Cup series with the United States to decide the challenger for the international tennis trophy held by France.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. met Dr. Daniel Prenn in the second match of the day and evened up for Shields's defeat by winning 6—3, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	66	32	.673
Chattanooga	63	34	.649
Nashville	44	47	.484
Little Rock	45	50	.474
Birmingham	45	51	.469
Knoxville	43	56	.434
New Orleans	43	57	.4[illegible]
Atlanta	37	59	.385

RESULTS JULY 21

Chattanooga 3, Atlanta 1.
Little Rock 7, Birmingham 5.
Memphis 6, New Orleans 2.
Knoxville 12, Nashville 4.

TOLLEY HAS LOWEST SCORE

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22 (AP)—Cyril J. H. Tolley, former British amateur golf champion, shot a 69 yesterday to record low score in the qualifying round of the sixth annual invitation tournament of the Newport Country Club. The score was within one of the course record set two years ago by T. Suffern Tailer Jr. C. B. Cockran of New York with a 74 and Kenneth D. MacColl of Providence with a 76 were next. MacColl is the defending champion.

N. Y. GARDEN INCOME

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Madison Square Garden corporation recently reported a net income of $130,725 for the year ended May 31. This is equivalent to 42 cents a share on the capital stock, and compares with net of $338,968, or $1.08 a share in the previous fiscal year. The figures do not include operations of Boston Madison Square Garden Corporation, which had net income of $27,296 for the period, contrasted with loss of $83,450 for the preceding year.

NEBRASKA COACH RESIGNS

LINCOLN, Neb., July 22 (AP)—Charles T. Black, basketball coach at the University of Nebraska, resigned yesterday, effective Sept. 1. He also was an assistant football coach. W. Harold Brown, assistant coach, may coach the Nebraska cage team next winter.

BRYAN PLAYS THE BEST GOLF

Many Extra-Hole Matches in National Public Links Tourney

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22 (AP)—Six extra-hole matches were played in the eleventh national public links golf tournament. Two 19-hole matches were played in the first round and three 19-hole and one 20-hole match in the second round before the victors could be determined. Another match ended 2 and 1, while two were decided 5 and 4 and one 7 and 6.

Scores in yesterday's two rounds were far better than were turned in by any contestant during the 36-hole qualifying rounds. Curtis Bryan of Jacksonville defeated William C. Jelliffe of Los Angeles, 1 up in 18 holes, each carding 69, or 3 under par.

While Bryan played the outstanding golf of the day, his team mate, R. L. Miller, went to the nineteenth hole in both of his matches before winning. He eliminated Melvin Carpenter, Columbus, Ohio, 1 up, in the morning and Roy E. Jones, Richmond, Ind., by the same score in the second round.

Pete Miller, Chicago, went 20 holes to defeat Irving Goddard, Los Angeles, 1 up in the second round. The other two 19-hole matches were one in which Talbot Boyer, Portland, Ore., defeated R. E. Wiggins, Oakland, Calif., in the second round and one in the first round, in which Andrew Szwedko, Pittsburgh, eliminated Vernon Letzler, Akron, Ohio.

It was a scattered collection from all around the country remaining in the running for the Standish Cup. Jacksonville was the only city with two entrants left, the others being one each from Oakland, Long Beach and Santa Monica, Calif.; Chicago, Seattle and Portland, Ore.

Ganson Depew, Buffalo, N. Y., chairman of the public links committee of the United States Golf Association, said yesterday the question before the tournament committee was when to send the tournament to the coast. Business conditions might make it expedient to play some centrally located city next year. Cities inviting the tournament are: San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Chicago, Indianapolis, Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Charleston, S. C., and Bridgeport, Conn.

NATIONAL PUBLIC LINKS GOLF TOURNAMENT—First Round

Abe Fordham, St. Paul, defeated William A. Heinlein, Indianapolis, 4 and 3.

Joe Nichols, Long Beach, defeated Albert Wilkins, Brooklyn, 5 and 4.

Ray E. Wiggins, Oakland, defeated Edward J. Donohue, St. Louis, 2 and 1.

Talbot Boyer, Portland, defeated Bob Hamilton, Evansville, Ind., 2 and 1.

Andrew Szwedko, Pittsburgh, defeated Vernon Letzler, Akron, Ohio, 1 up (19 holes).

Ray E. Jones, Richmond, Ind., defeated Ralph Strafaci, Brooklyn, 5 and 4.

Karl Karch, Brooklyn, defeated Bradley H. Burrows, Washington, 1 up.

Oliver C. Sleppy, Long Beach, defeated Irving Schaber, Louisville, 2 and 1.

Irving Goddard, Los Angeles, defeated Donald O'Bryan, Louisville, 5 and 4.

R. L. Miller, Jacksonville, defeated Melvin Carpenter, Columbus, Ohio, 1 up. (19 holes.)

Al Campbell, Seattle, defeated Horace Lacey, Little Rock, 3 and 1.

Bobby Dale, Indianapolis, defeated Joe Merola, New York, 3 and 1.

Pete Miller, Chicago, defeated Mike Parco, Buffalo, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Gus Fetz, Chicago, defeated Bryon Hunt, Columbus, 4 and 3.

Hank Foley, Chicago, defeated Charles Ferrara, San Francisco, 1 up.

Curtis Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla., defeated William Jeliffe, Los Angeles, 1 up.

SECOND ROUND

Joe Nichols, Long Beach, defeated Karl Karch, Brooklyn, 5 and 4.

Abe Fordham, St. Paul, defeated Andrew Szwedko, Pittsburgh, 2 and 1.

Al Campbell, Seattle, defeated Bobby Dale, Indianapolis, 7 and 6.

Talbot Boyer, Portland, defeated Ray E. Wiggins, Oakland, 1 up. (19 holes.)

Pete Miller, Chicago, defeated Irving Goddard, Los Angeles, 1 up. (20 holes.)

Oliver S. Sleppy, Long Beach, defeated Hank Foley, Chicago, 5 and 4.

R. L. Miller, Jacksonville, defeated Ray E. Jones, Richmond, 1 up. (19 holes.)

Curtis Bryan, Jacksonville, defeated Gus Fetz, Chicago, 1 up. (19 holes.)

DR. ALEKHINE KEEPS LEAD IN CHESS PLAY

BERNE, Switz., July 22 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, of France, world champion, led the field last night in the international chess masters tournament after defeating Dr. Bernstein, a countryman, in the sixth round and drawing with Dr. Max Euwe, of Holland, in a 70-move game adjourned from the fifth round.

Other winners yesterday were Mir Sultan Khan, of India; S. Flohr, of Czechoslovakia; E. D. Bogoljubow, of Germany, and Dr. Naegeli and Dr. Voellmy, both of Switzerland. The summary:

Sixth Round—Sultan Khan defeated Grob, Switzerland; Dr. Voellmy defeated Colin, Switzerland; Dr. Euwe drew with Paul Johner Switzerland; Dr. Alekhine defeated Dr. Bernstein; Flohr defeated Henneberger, Switzerland; Gygli, Switzerland, and Prof. Rivier, Switzerland, adjourned; Bogoljubow defeated Hans Johner, Switzerland; Dr. Naegeli defeated Staehelin, Switzerland.

The leading scores were:

Dr. Alekhine, 5½—½; Flohr, 5—1; Colin, Euwe and Sultan Khan, each 4—2; Voellmy, 3½—2½.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	59	37	.615
Indianapolis	56	44	.560
Milwaukee	50	44	.532
Columbus	52	47	.525
Kansas City	49	48	.505
Toledo	48	53	.475
Louisville	39	55	.415
St. Paul	36	61	.371

RESULTS JULY 21

Kansas City 6, Toledo 5.
St. Paul 13, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 21, Louisville 4.
Louisville 10, Minneapolis 8.
Only games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	61	38	.616
Buffalo	57	41	.582
Baltimore	55	44	.556
Montreal	49	46	.516
Rochester	50	49	.505
Jersey City	47	46	.456
Reading	42	59	.416
Toronto	34	62	.354

RESULTS JULY 21

Buffalo 9, Montreal 8.
Newark 6, Jersey City 4.
Baltimore 14, Reading 10.
Only games scheduled.

WIN PUBLIC PARKS NET TITLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22—Theodore R. Drewes and Robert Norton will represent this city in the National Public Parks tennis championships to be held at Louisville, Ky., next month. Drewes won the singles championship here recently and the doubles with Norton.

REGAINS GOLF TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, July 22 Margaret Clapp of Harlan defeated Mrs. H. F. Shrauger of Atlantic, 5 and 4, in the final match here recently for the women's southern Iowa golf championship. Miss Clapp was titleholder in 1929.

Babson Advocates Focusing on Men Instead of Money

SILVER BAY, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—Describing "all politicians, high and low" as the chief beneficiaries of the "relief racket," Mr. Roger W. Babson, economist, yesterday told members of the Silver Bay Institute that the United States today is as much on a dole as England and asserted that until public attention is focused on men instead of money, "the world will continue to suffer."

"Money," said Mr. Babson, "will no more succeed in geeting us out of the depression than it succeeded in keeping us out. Nor does the solution lie in building more nonproductive public works, but in getting the unemployed back to their old productive jobs.

"Organized relief," he said, "is benefiting the politician more than the distressed unemployed. It is the biggest racket in the country and all politicians high and low are its chief beneficiaries."

Mr. Babson urged a "quota plan" for bringing business back to normal and pointed out "the real task" was to balance production and consumption so as to get every one back to work. He said a simple remedy would be to quota the unemployed against employers and those already employed.

"This could be done," he said, "by having each community budget the number of its unemployed and quota them among corporations, partnerships, families and individuals at a wage to be fair to all parties concerned. This would be only the reverse of war-time practice—drafting men into industry instead of out of it."

Congress Is Still Articulate In Record at Only $58 a Page

Talk May Be Cheap, but in Washington the Cost Seems to Continue When Tongues Have Ceased

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22—Congress may have gone home officially, but until July 25 its words still will flow through the nation's capital—at $58 a page in the Congressional Record.

There were "only" 89 pages in the first issue of the Record after the adjournment of Congress. This, at $58 a page, the cost of printing, according to the Government Printing Office, costs the taxpayers only $5262. And if the same number of pages is continued during the present week, the total cost of printing these aftermaths of congressional thought will total "only" $36,834.

The first issue of the seven to be printed during this congressional recess contains $29 worth of comment on selfishness by Representative William C. Lankford (D.) of Georgia. He condemns those who "occupying a position either of private or public trust are willing—like the pirates of old, for a few shekels of silver to scuttle even the very ship intrusted to their care and when she goes down . . . help plunder the wreckage."

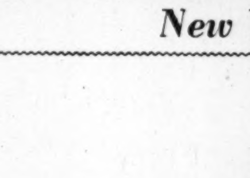
The Record opens with $522 worth of data on unemployment relief sponsored by Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado. It includes a brief letter from Mr. Thomas C. Cashen of Buffalo, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, lauding Senator Costigan's bill to provide credit to unemployed workers.

Following this is "a defense of Congress against propaganda" placed in the Record by Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, at a cost of $145.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa may be a "lame duck," but he still is interested in getting before the people the right kind of views. He has not been unwilling to spend $203 of the people's money, therefore, to publish an address on economic recovery by Mr. W. Jett Lauck, economist of Washington, at the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia, recently.

Senator Brookhart also inserted a page statement of the National Board of Strategy on prohibition and three-quarters of a page more comment by the same board on the Republican prohibition plank. Furthermore, he saw to it that the radio address of Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, on the Senate's stock exchange inquiry, be inserted at a cost of $118.

The provocative title of "Come, Let Us Reason Together," gives Representative Don B. Colton (R.) of Utah $87 worth of opportunity to adjure the people to vote for the Republican Party in the coming elections, while Representative John J. O'Connor of New York (D.), at a cost of $174, declares the Republican campaign is being financed out of the Treasury of the United States.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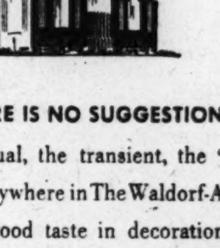

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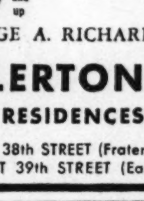

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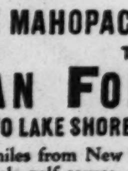

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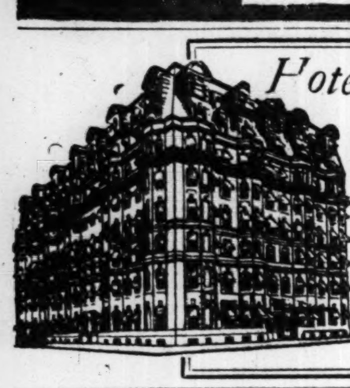

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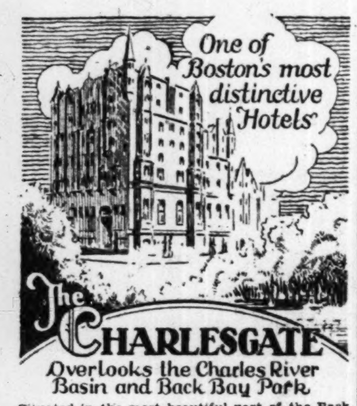

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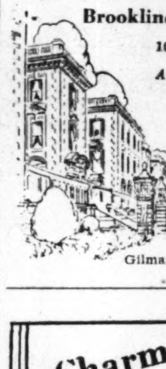

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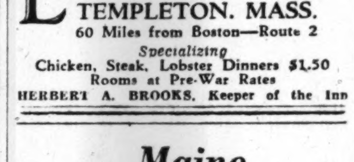
Maine



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Dancing every afternoon and evening
CHARLES READER
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Meyer Davis Bath Club Orchestra
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Special Week-end Rates On Application
JOSEPH E. SMITH, Mgr.
Telephone Spring Lake 330

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Very Attractive Reduced Rates
New, modern, fireproof. 90 rooms with baths. European plan with dining room. Elevators: Sun Deck. Own.-Mgt.

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Hopatcong's only modern Hotel catering to a select family clientele.
RATES: From $5.00 per day per person
$25.00 per week per person
Special rates for two weeks or longer
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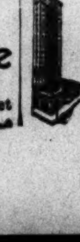
Personal direction of Mrs. T. Elliott Tolson
Same Ownership as Hotel Bristol, New York

Alabama



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Truly Attractive Rates
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Atlantic City

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CENTRALLY LOCATED-FIREPROOF
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A Beachfront Hotel... Just off the Walk....
$5 UP DLY. WITH MEALS
The continued high standard of food, accommodations and service of this outstanding resort hotel is obtainable for your 1932 vacation at rates so low, that a visit for a week-end or a week will be even less than your regular living expenses.
Fresh and salt water baths... Three ocean view sun decks ...Vita-glass solarium. Attractive family and weekly rates.
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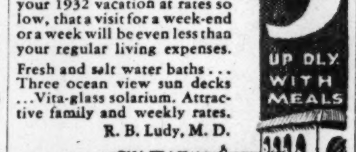

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KNOWN FOR ITS EXCELLENT TABLE AND HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE
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Rooms start at $2.50 for one; $4.00 for two. 400 car garage
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1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS—800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished, deep, soft beds—running ice water.
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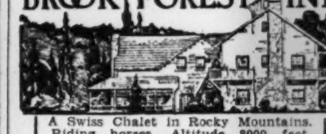

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6. Stratford, Va. This historic home of the Lees—the birthplace of Robert E. Lee—is one of the treasured shrines of Virginia. It is being restored, and is open to visitors. 6 miles beyond Wakefeld.
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FRANK S. HIGHT, President

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HOTEL LOWRY
A STATS OPERATED HOTEL
—and don't worry about your clothes or how you look—you can go from our 350-car ramp garage direct to your room without going through hotel lobby. Popular price Coffee Shop—500 Rooms—500 Baths. Circulating iced artesian water and radio service in every room. Rates: Single, $2.50 to $5; Double, $3.50 to $7. The Lowry is the Northwest's most popular hotel.
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"Where the Best Costs Less"
Near Christian Science church and in Shopping Center. A guest of the Dominion enjoys all the comforts of home itself. 200 Rooms, 100 with Bath. Rates with Bath from $3.50. Without Bath from $1.50.
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STEPHEN JONES, Managing Owner

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Rates $1.50 to $3.50
CENTRALLY LOCATED
EXCELLENT SERVICE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

STOCK MARKET CONTINUES TO GAIN GROUND

Strength Shown by Rails and Oils—Telephone Again Higher

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—The stock market pushed forward under leadership of rails and oils to the best levels of July today, in the most active trading in several weeks.

The list turned dull in the late trading, howecer, and there was some recession from the best, but the late tone was strong, and net gains of 1 to 2 points were numerous. The turnover approximated 1,400,000 shares.

United States Steel preferred rose more than 3 points, then reacted 1. American Telephone slipped back about a point, after a rise of 2⅜. Such issues as Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Standards of New Jersey and California, Nickel Plate, Lackawanna and American Can gained about a point. New York Central and Pennsylvania were up fractionally.

The announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of the four-party eastern trunk-line merger, with only minor modifications of the executives' plan, had a beneficial effect upon the carrier securities generally, and oils improved in response to first samples of first half earnings.

The way the market was able to push through its previous upper resistance levels of July was regarded as encouraging. The upturn took the general level, as measured by averages, up close to the peak of the early June rally, which greeted the formation of the Morgan-sponsored bond investing corporation. The advance received considerable help from the manner in which the list received second-quarter earnings statements, leading to the conclusion that the less favorable exhibits had been discounted in advance in many cases.

The bond market took on a new lease of activity today and prices in all categories moved to higher levels.

Railroad loans were especially buoyant following the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of the plan for the consolidation of eastern lines.

Although there was some profit-taking later in the session, gains of from 1 to 3 or more points were scattered throughout the rail section. Among the principal climbers were loans of Nickel Plate, Chesapeake Corporation, Chicago & North Western, Chicago Great Western, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Southern Railway and Pennsylvania.

International Telephone bonds again led the utilities with advances of nearly 4 points in some maturities. Postal Telegraph 5s also improved substantially and American Telephones and Western Unions firmed.

Most of the oil company issues held their previous gains. International Cement bonds again moved up and some of the moving picture securities displayed a better tone. Dodge Brothers 6s were in demand.

United States Government obligations were slightly irregular and quiet. Traders were inclined to wait for the Treasury's new financing terms of Aug. 1 before taking on further heavy commitments in the federals.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	1932 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last July 22	Last July 21
3	⅞		Abitibi Pow & P	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
24	10	.30	Abraham & Str	100	12½	12½	12½	
5¾	1⅝		Adams Express	3400	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2¼
70	22		Adams Exp pf	20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
3½	1½		Advance Rumely	400	2	2	2	
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¾
62½	36⅞	4½¶	Air Reduction	6100	37⅞	36⅛	37	36
16⅝	1¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	3200	11⅛	10⅝	11⅝	10⅞
3⅛	⅜		Alleghany Corp	6400	1	¾	1	¾
7⅜	¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	700	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1¼
6½	¾		Allegh pf ww Xl	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
13	5½		Alleghany Steel	20	8	7¼	7¼	7¼
87½	42½	6¶	Allied Chem	14200	50⅜	47⅞	49¼	47¾
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	106¼	106	106¼	107
13⅝	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
17¾	12	2	Amerada	400	18	17½	18	17½
7½	3⅝		Am Ag Ch Del	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
18½	5¾		Am Bank Note	400	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	33
3½	½		Am Beet Sug pf	20	3	3	3	
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	8⅜	8	8⅜	
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	53	51⅛	52	51
73⅞	29⅝	5¶	Am Can	37100	35¼	33⅛	34⅞	33¾
8¾	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	1200	5½	5	5⅜	4⅞
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	1100	25½	21	25	20
6	1⅞	2	Am Chain	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
26	7		Am Chain pf	100	8½	8½	8½	
37⅞	18	3¶	Am Chicle	700	28	26½	27½	26
15½	11		Am Com Alcohol	1400	14½	13½	14¼	13½
9¼	2		Am & For Pow	2200	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	400	10¼	10	10¼	10
17¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	700	6½	6	6½	6½
2½	1		Am Hide & L	400	2	1¾	1¾	
25⅝	9	2	Am Ice	400	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	10½
8½	2½		Am International	3300	4⅞	4	4¼	5
9⅛	3⅜		Am Locomotive	900	7⅛	7	7	6½
3¾	1		Am Mach & Met	400	1	1	1	
6⅝	1½		Am Metal	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	4200	5⅛	4¾	5	4⅞
58	15¼		Am P&L 6% pf	400	21⅜	21	21¼	21
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	17½	17⅛	17½	17
8½	3⅛		Am Radiator	2100	4⅛	4	4	4
13	3		Am Rolling Mill	3100	5⅝	5	5¼	4⅞
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	18⅜	18	18⅜	
18⅝	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	1100	8⅛	7⅜	8	7¾
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	400	31	30⅞	31	30½
8⅜	3		Am Steel Fdries	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	1400	21½	21	21½	21¼
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	35100	77⅜	74½	76¾	75
70	11½		Am Type F pf	50	14¾	11½	11¾	14
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	6100	13⅞	13	13¾	13
5⅝	1⅝		Am Woolen	3200	3¼	2⅛	2½	
30⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	2300	22½	20	21	19⅝
12⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	5700	4	3⅞	4	4
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	700	7½	7¼	7½	6⅞
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	44½	44½	44½	
4¾	1⅝		Andes Copper	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	600	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	9½
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	10	91½	91½	91½	
2	⅝		Armour Ill A	1600	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅜
1⅛	⅜		Armour Ill B	400	¾	¾	¾	⅝
14⅝	3½		Armour Ill pf	200	9	9	9	8½
8¼	3		Asso Dry Goods	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
34½	20	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	20	20	20	
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	14500	27¼	25¾	27	26⅛
86	35		Atchison pf	1400	49	47¾	49	46
41½	9¾		Atl Coast Line	500	13½	13½	13½	13¼
12⅞	1⅝	1	Atl Refining	26000	14¾	13⅜	14¼	14¼
25½	2¾	1	Atlas Powder	400	9	8½	8½	8½
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	64	62½	64	63
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	29200	56⅜	50¼	54½	51⅞
3½	1½		Aviation Corp Del	100	2	2	2	2⅛
			—B—					
8½	2		Baldwin Loco	3400	4¼	4	4¼	3⅞
24½	8		Baldwin Loco pf	1500	12¾	11⅞	12¾	12
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	24500	8⅜	7⅜	8	6⅝
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	3500	11⅝	9½	11¼	9
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	17	17	17	
5⅞	3⅝	1	Barnsdall A	17300	5	4⅜	5	4½
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞
44¾	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	33	33	33	32
48¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	1100	6⅛	5⅞	6	5¾
24⅜	6		Best & Co	1100	8⅛	7¼	7¼	8⅛
24⅞	1¼		Bethlehem Steel	2400	10¾	10	10¾	10⅛
24	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	1400	24¾	23⅝	24	23⅝
7¼	5		Bohn Alum & Br	1200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
43⅞	20	2	Borden	3700	25	24⅜	24½	24¼
12⅝	⅜		Borg Warner	700	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅜
14½	4		Boston & Maine	200	4	4	4	
11¼	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	1400	4	4	4	3⅞
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	52½	50⅞	51½	51⅝
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	57½	57	57½	56½
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	38½	38½	38½	
2¾	½		Budd Mfg	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1700	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
21¾	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	400	10½	10¼	10½	
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	20	20	20	
4⅝	1⅜		Butterick	400	2	1⅞	2	
19	7		Byers	1100	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅛
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼		Calif Packing	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
7⅛	2½		Campbell Wy&C	3100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4	1½		Calumet & Hecla	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	2400	10¾	9&	10⅜	9½
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6800	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11⅛
20	10⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	11	11	11	
22¼	19		Capital Admin pf	100	20½	20½	20½	
43⅜	16¾		Case Thresh	22500	27⅜	25¼	27¼	25½
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	45	41½	45	41⅝
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅛
7½	1¾		Celotex Co pf	90	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
78	25		Central RR of NJ	100	40	40	40	
6¼	2⅜		Century Ribbon	700	5¼	4½	5¼	5
15	3⅞		Cerro de Pasco	1400	5⅛	4⅞	5	5
7	¼		Checker Cab Mfg	400	2⅜	1¾	1⅜	2⅛
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3900	8¼	7⅛	7⅜	6⅞
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	18000	13⅜	12⅜	13	12¼
2	½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	1	1	1	
4⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	600	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	
15½	1½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	5⅞	5	5¾	5
3¼	¾		Chi Mil & St P	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15¼	1⅜		Chi Mil & StP pf	400	2	2	2	2
12⅝	3		Chi & N'western	3200	4	3⅜	3¾	3⅜
31	5		Chi & N'west pf	400	9	8¾	9	7⅜
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
16⅜	1½		Chi oRck Is & P	700	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
24½	2		Chi RI&P 6%	400	7	6	7	5
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	700	7	6¾	7	
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	50	7	7	7	
7½	1½		Childs Company	100	2½	2½	2½	
15¾	5		Chrysler	2000	7½	7	7⅜	6½
28½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	700	13¾	13	13½	13
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	51½	51½	51½	
85	48	5	City Investing	50	60	60	60	
2⅛	¼		City Stores	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	13	13	13	
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	76½	76½	76½	76½
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	700	4	4	4	4
12⅜	2⅜		Colo Fuel & Ir	700	5½	4¾	5½	
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	13600	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	6¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	4600	21⅛	19⅛	20⅞	20
7¾	4¼		Columbia Pic vtc	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11	3⅞	1.50	Comm Credit	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
26¼	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	200	13	12⅛	13	
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
77	55¼	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	62¼	62	62¼	
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	3200	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwlth & So	5300	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	35⅛	35	35⅛	34⅞
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	600	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11¾	2¾		Consol Film I pf	400	4¼	3¾	4	3¾
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	17200	39½	38	39¼	38¼
95	72½	5	Consol Gaspf	300	86	85	86	85½
7⅛	4		Consol Oil	25800	6¼	5⅞	6	5⅞
99½	79	8	Consol Oil pf	100	96	96	96	94⅝
2½	⅜		Container A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	2⅞		Cont Baking A	200	4	3⅞	4	
1	½		Cont Baking B	3750	⅝	⅝	⅝	
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	3700	23	21⅜	22¾	21⅜
4¾	3		Cont Dia Fibre	500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1900	10¾	10	10½	10¼
7	3⅜		Cont Oil	14100	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
¾	⅜		Cont Shares	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
41⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	3400	31¾	31	31⅜	31
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	150	112¼	109¾	112¼	101
4¾	1⅜		Coty	1400	2½	2¼	2½	
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	400	9½	9	9½	8¾
2¼	½		Crown Zellerback	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
22¼	6		Crucible Steel	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
49⅜	15		Crucible Steel pf	40	20	20	20	19
11	3½		Cuban Am S pf	20	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
35⅛	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	28	28	28	27⅞
31	7		Curtis Publishing	100	10	10	10	9⅞
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	55	50	55	
2¾	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	900	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
3⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	600	2	2	2	2⅛
			—D—					
10	2½		Cutler-Hammer	100	4½	4½	4½	
5¼	1		Davison Chem	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	8	7½	8	
89½	22	9	Del & Hudson	1400	47¾	45	47	44½
28¾	8½		Del Lack & W	900	13⅝	12	13	12
122	5¼	8	Detroit Edison	400	62	60½	62	60
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	200	15	15	15	15
11⅝	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	900	11¼	10¾	11	11⅛
18	11¾	1.50¶	Dominion Stores	100	14	14	14	
23	5	3	Dresser A	200	6⅞	6	6⅞	5
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	14700	25	23¾	24	23⅝
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	400	87⅛	86¾	87⅛	86½
10⅛	5½	1	Dupian Silk	200	9	8⅞	9	
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	80	92	91	92	91
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	6700	39⅝	38	38¾	37⅞
8	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	300	4	4	4	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	5900	11½	10⅞	11¼	10¾
2½	½		Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	1
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	900	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
15⅝	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	4100	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	12¾	12	12¾	11¾
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	300	20	20	20	19
51	16	5	Engineers P S 5pf	200	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	25⅛
10	2		Erie RR	300	4	3¾	4	
13½	2⅜		Errie RR 1pf	400	4¾	4⅜	4¾	3⅞
			—F—					
5¾	2¾		Fairbanks Morse	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10⅝	3		Fed Water Serv	600	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3¼
27¾		1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1500	10½	10	10¼	10
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	47	47	47	47¼
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1300	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	41¼
12	2		Foster-Wheeler	1400	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7⅜
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	700	14⅛	14	14	14½
5⅜	1		Fox Film A	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	1800	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	14¾
12	2⅛		Fuller pr pf	10	12	12	12	
			—G—					
3⅝	½		Gen Am Inv	1200	1⅛	1	1⅛	
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	6900	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	12
15½	4⅝	1	Gen Asphalt	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅜
11⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12¼
5½	1½		Coca Cable A	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16½	3¾		Gen Cable pf	410	5½	4½	4¾	5⅞
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	18400	11⅛	10⅝	11	10⅝
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	4700	11	10⅞	11	11
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	3800	23	22	22⅞	22½
2¾	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	400	4½	4½	4½	
57	28	3	Gen Mills	800	32¼	31¼	32¼	31½
88	76	6	Gen Mills pf	400	80	78½	80	
24⅝	1⅜	1	Gen Motors	24700	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	9
97¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	63½	62⅝	62⅝	62¼
9	4		Gen Out Ad A	400	5	4¼	5	
5	1		Gen Pub Service	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	900	10⅝	9⅜	10⅝	9
1¼	¼		Gen Realty	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14¾	1¾		Gen Refractories	400	4¾	3¾	4½	3½
24¼	1⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	7900	17⅝	16¼	16¾	17¼
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	1300	62½	60	60	62
2½	⅜		Gimbel Bros	900	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅛
31	8		Gimbel Bros pf	100	14½	14½	14½	13
6¾	2⅝		Gobel (Adolf)	600	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	4600	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
95	70	6	Gold Dust pf	100	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	
55⅛	3¼		Goodrich	700	3⅜	3¼	3½	3½
17	7		Goodrich pf	300	10¼	10	10¼	9½
18¾	5½		Goodyear	2100	10½	9¾	10	9⅝
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	600	31½	30	31½	29¾
18½	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	300	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15½
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
65½	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	10	58¼	58¼	58¼	
7¾	2⅝		Granby	100	3	3	3	2⅝
9¾	3½		Grand Union	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	16	16¼	16¼	
25	5½		Great Nor pf	6200	9¾	8½	8¾	8¾
13¼	5	2	Great Nor Ore	300	6½	6	6½	
6¾	3¼		Great West Sug	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	100	67	67	67	
⅝	⅛		Guantanamo Sug	½	½	½	½	
14¾	3		Gulf Mobile pf	100	4	4	4	
			—H—					
2¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	1700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅛
11⅛	3½	.30	Hall Printing	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅛	14	2	Hercules Powder	400	14½	14½	14*	
83	42½	6	HersheyChoc	500	52	50	52	47⅞
121⅜	110	9	Homestake M	500	128	126	128	125
24⅝	8¾		Houston Oil	3100	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	13½
5⅛	1⅝		Houston Oil new	1700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	500	6	5⅛	6	
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	1300	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
			—I—					
18¼	4¾		Ill Central	2700	8⅛	7½	7½	7¾
26½	9⅛		Ill Central pf	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	10⅝
36	15⅛	4	Ill Central LL	110	23	23	23	23
1⅜	1		Indian Refining	100	1⅜	⅜	1⅜	
38⅝	1⅛	2	Indus Rayon	700	12½	12	12½	11¾
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	2700	21	19½	20⅜	19½
24	10		Inland Steel	100	11	11	11	
11¼	¾		Inspiration Cop	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14⅝	2¼		Interboro Rap T	700	6¼	5½	5½	6
117	52½	6¶	Int Business M	4600	65⅜	64	65⅜	64
5¼	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
18¾	3⅝		Int Cement	800	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9¾
21	4⅞		Int Combus pf	100	11	11	11	
29¾	10⅝	1.80	Int Harvester	5500	14½	13¼	13⅞	13¼
11⅝	2⅝		Int Hydroelec	2600	4¾	3⅞	4⅝	3⅞
4	⅞		Int Merc Marine	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
9¼	3½		Int Nickel	5100	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅜
⅞	¼		Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11	2		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	3	3	3	3
3	½		Int Rys Cen Am	420	1½	1½	1½	
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	200	11½	11½	11½	
44⅜	20½	3	Int Shoe	500	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	22¼
24⅞	7½		Int Silver	100	12	12	12	
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	10	32½	32½	32½	33
55	18½		Inter St Dpt pf ww	40	81½	18½	18½	
12¼	2¾	.60	Int Tel & Tel	13600	5⅝	5¼	5½	5⅜
52½	18		Interst Dpt pf xw	10	20	20	20	
8	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	11	11	11	
			—J—					
25½	10		Johns Manville	900	12⅝	11¾	12	12¾
99¾	48	7	John Man pf	20	45	45	45	48
84	30	4	Jones & Laugh pf	640	34½	31¼	34½	32
			—K—					
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	3½	3½	3½	
9⅞	4⅞		Kayser (J) & Co	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10⅝	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	600	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅜
38	17	6	Kendall Co pf	30	19	18	18	17
13	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	4500	7	6¾	7	7
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	1300	8½	7¾	8½	7⅞
9⅛	⅛		Kreuger & Toll	1300	⅛	⅛	⅛	
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1300	12¾	12⅜	12½	12½
			—L—					
2½	1¾		Lee Rubber	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6½	3⅝		Lehigh Port Cem	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
3½	1		Lehigh Val Coal	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9	1¾		Lehigh V Coal pf	200	2½	2¼	2½	
18	5		Lehigh Val RR	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
46⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1000	35½	34¾	35⅜	34⅝
8	3¾		Libbey-Owens-F	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
22	9		Liquid Carbonic	700	12	11¼	12	12
34	13¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	4500	19⅝	19⅛	19½	19¼
72	39	6½	Loews pf	100	57	57	57	52¼
1⅜	1⅞		Loft Inc	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	¼		Long Bell Lum A	200	½	½	½	
36⅜	16⅛	*3¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	21	20¾	21	21
32⅝	7½		Louisville & N	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13
			—M—					
18⅝	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	800	18¾	18¼	18½	18½
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	4600	33⅝	31¾	33⅛	32⅝
4	⅜		McLellan Stores	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
18⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	300	13½	13½	13½	13¼
60½	17	*2	Macy (RH) & Co	4500	24¼	22⅞	23¼	22¾
3¾	2⅛		Madison Sq Gr	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
8¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	
46⅝	23	7	Man Elv g	30	30½	30½	30½	30
20¾	4		Man Elv mg	300	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
7	3½		Man Shirt	100	4	4	4	
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	1500	7⅛	7	7⅛	7¼
⅞	¼		Market St Ry	20	⅜	½	½	½
2	⅝		Marmon Motor	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13½	3		Marshall Field	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1000	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11
20	9½	1.80	May Dept Stores	400	11¼	11	11¼	10⅝
4¼	1¼		Miami Cop	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6½	2¾		Mid-Cont Pet	3200	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5⅜
10	2	3	Midland Steel	400	3	2⅞	3	2½
23½	11	2	Min Honeywell	100	13	13	13	
7¾	1¼		Mo Kan & Tex	500	3¼	3	3¼	2⅝
21⅝	3¼		Mo K&T pf	100	7¾	7	7½	7
11	1⅛		Mo Pacific	1000	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2¼
26	2½		Mo Pacific pf	4600	5⅛	4⅞	5¾	4½
10⅞	5½		Mohawk Carpet	400	6½	6	6	6
11¼	3½		Montgom Ward	12400	6¼	5¾	6	6
35¼	20	2	Morrell & Co	100	30	30	30	
13¾	2		Mullins Mfg	100	4	4	4	3⅞
9⅞	2⅛		Murray Body	400	3⅛	2⅞	3	2⅞
			—N—					
19⅛	8	1	Nash Motors	2100	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	10
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	12000	28	26½	27½	26¾
14⅜	6½		Nat Cash Reg	3200	8	7½	8	7⅞
31⅜	14⅜	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	7000	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
92	45	5	Nat Lead	100	50	50	50	
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	60	90	90	90	89⅞
16⅜	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	4400	9¼	8¾	8⅞	8½
23½	13½	1	Nat Steel	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
9¼	3½		Nat Supply	100	5	5	5	
34	8		Nat Supply pf	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	
17⅝	4½		Nat Surety	400	6¼	5½	6¼	5¼
10	3½	.60	Nat Tea	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5½	1½		Neisner Bros	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
6⅝	2½		Nevada Cons Cop	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
4⅞	1⅜		Newton Steel	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8	4¼		NY Air Brake	100	5	5	5	5
36⅝	8¾		NY Central	17500	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞
9½	1½		NY Chi & StL	500	4	3½	4	2⅝
15⅝	2		NY C & StL pf	800	4½	3½	4½	3½
125	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	20	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
2	⅛		NY Investors	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
31⅝	6		NY NH & H	3000	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9
78¾	12	7	NY NH & H pf	1000	22½	21¼	21¼	20¼
8¾	3⅝		NY Ont & W	7600	7⅞	5¾	7⅝	5½
64¾	20	7	NY Shipbldg pf	10	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
101⅛	90	7	NY Steam 7%	10	101	101	101	100⅞
17⅞	10¾	.50	Noranda M	500	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	15
2½	½		Norfolk & South	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	400	68	67½	68	67½
40	13¾	10a	North American	9100	17¾	16¾	17⅝	17
47¾	25½	3	North Amer pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	32⅞
4¼	1¼		No Am Aviation	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23¼	5½	3	Northern Pacific	4500	11¼	10⅜	10¾	10⅜
			—O—					
8⅝	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	17000	8⅝	8⅛	8½	8¼
2	½		Oliver Farm Eq	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14¼	3¼		Orpheum Circ pf	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	1500	10⅜	10	10	10¼
4⅝	1¼		Otis Steel	4300	1¾	1½	1¾	
14	3⅛		Otis Steel ppf	110	6	4	6	3⅞
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	1300	22	21⅜	22	21⅜
41¾	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	400	30	29⅜	30	9
10¼	3¼		Pacific Mills	40	5¾	5¾	5¾	
104¾	57	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	30	66	63	64¼	
109	85½	6	Pacific T&T pf	10	92	92	92	
5¼	1½		Packard Motor	4300	2	1¾	1⅞	1¾
10	7¼	1	Pan-Am Pet B	200	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	10
1¼	½		Panhandle P & R	400	¾	⅝	¾	
11½	1½		Paramount Puo	4500	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
1	¼		Pathe Exchange	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5¾	1¼		Pathe Exch A	3200	3¼	3	3¼	3
9	3⅛		Patino Mines	400	3⅞	3½	3&	
32¾	16	1	Penick & Ford	100	19½	19½	19½	20¼
1½	½		Penn Dixie Cem	1000	1½	1¼	1½	1⅛
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	2900	17	16	16⅝	16⅞
23⅝	6½		Pennsylvania RR	7400	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	9
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	3200	54½	51½	54	51
13	2		Pere Marquette	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17¼	2½		Pere Marq pf	100	6	6	6	
19	3½		Pere Marq ppf	315	6⅝	5⅝	6½	5½
5⅛	3		Petroleum	4400	5⅛	4⅝	5	4⅝
8½	3⅞		Phelps Dodge	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
5½	2		Phila & Reading	1300	2⅝	2¼	2½	2¼
6½	2		Phillips Pet	6400	5	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
2	¼		Pierce Oil	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
7¼	3½		Pierce Oil pf	400	6	5⅞	6	5½
1⅛	½		Pierce Pet	400	1	⅞	1	1
22½	9¾	2.58	Pillsbury Flour	200	14	14	14	
2½	¾		Pitts United	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
15	15		Pitts United pf	10	15	15	15	
13¾	8		Pitts & W Va	400	8	8	8	
4⅜	1½		Poor & Co B	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
9	1¾		Postal Tel pf	400	4½	4¼	4¼	3⅞
42¾	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	3500	27	25¼	26½	24¾
103	81	5	Procter & G pf	10	91	91	91	91
60	28	3.20	Public Service	5000	34¼	33	33⅝	33
100⅝	71½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	88	88	88	86⅞
114	92¼	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	94	94	94	93½
25	10½	*3	Pullman	3100	14¼	14	14¼	14¾
5⅛	2⅞		Pure Oil	4100	4¼	4	4⅛	4
60½	50	8	Pure Oil pf	10	56	55½	58	
15⅞	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	400	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
			—R—					
10⅝	2½		Radio Corp Amer	12800	4½	4⅛	4¼	4¼
32⅞	10		Radio pf B	1600	7½	7	7½	7
7	1½		Radio-Keith-O	1400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
33	15	2	Reading 1pf	400	19	18½	19	
5⅛	2⅛		Real Silk Hosiery	900	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛
3⅝	1		Remington Rand	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
6½	1⅞		Republic I & S	1400	3⅛	2¾	3	2¾
15⅝	5		Repub I&S pf	600	8½	8	8½	7¾
10	5⅝	1.50	Reynolds Metal	600	6	5⅝	5⅝	6½
¾	¼		Richfield Oil	100	½	½	½	½
2½	1¾		Rio Grande Oil	800	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅝
8	4		Ritter Dental M	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
6½	1⅛		Rossia In oC Am	1400	3¼	2⅞	3¼	
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	2900	38	36¾	38	36½
94	69	7	Safeway S 7%	120	77	76½	77	76¼
10½	4⅝		St Joseph eLad	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
6⅝	⅝		StL & SF	1800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
9¾			StL & SF pf	200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½
9⅞	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	10800	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
2¾	1		Seagrave	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
37⅜	9⅞		Sears Roebuck	8800	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	13¼
5⅝	1½		Servel Inc	8500	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1¾
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	400	7	7	7	7
4¼	2½		Shell Union Oil	4800	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
34¼	18		Shell Un Oil pf	400	32	32	32	31
10½	2¾		Simmons	1900	4⅛	4	4⅛	
6	3¼		Simme Petroleum	600	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
4½	2½		Skelly Oil	1400	3¾	3½	3¾	
63	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	35	35	35	35½
10¾	5¾	.80	Socony Vacuum	32800	10⅛	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛
32¾	15⅜	2	So Calif Edison	800	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20
37⅞	6½		Southern Pacific	9800	9¾	9¼	9½	9
13⅝	4½		So P Rico Sugar	2600	11⅜	11	11	11
13	2½		Southern Ry	1200	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4
20½	3		Southern Ry pf	3700	6	4⅞	5¾	5
14	8⅜	1.20	Stand Brands	9400	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	11¼
119⅛	110	7	Stand Brands pf	100	116½	116½	116½	
34¼	7⅝	2	Stand Gas & El	2100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	800	16½	15½	16½	15⅞
27¼	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	16400	23⅝	22⅝	23	22⅛
12⅝	7		Stand Oil Kan	1800	11¼	10½	10⅝	10¾
31½	19⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	25800	28	26⅝	27⅞	26⅝
23½	13½		Sterling cv pf	800	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15
6⅝	1⅞		Stewart Warner	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
15⅛	4⅝	.50	Stone & Webster	3800	5¾	5⅛	5¾	5⅝
13¼	2⅛		Studebaker	2400	4	3⅝	3¾	4
87	69½	6	Sun Oil pf	10	78	78	78	75
13½	7	1	Superheater	100	10	10	10	
⅝	¼		Superior Oil	1600	½	½	½	
7½	2¼		Superior Steel	600	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
2	½		Symington A	400	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
			—T—					
13¾	6	1	Telautograph	600	6¾	6⅛	6½	6
13⅞	9¼	1	Texas Corp	25600	12½	11⅝	12½	11¾
26¾	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	10400	16⅝	16	16⅝	16
2½	1½		Texas & Pac Coal	6800	2½	2⅛	2½	2
6½	2½		Texas & P Land	2800	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
3	⅞		Thermoid	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	
14	3⅞		Third Ave Ry	600	5½	5½	5½	5½
16½	10	1	Third Nat Inv	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11
1½	⅜		Thompson Star	100	¾	¾	¾	
42	30	5	Tide Water O pf	400	44½	42	44½	
3½	2		Tide Water Asso	9300	3⅛	2⅞	3	3
30⅝	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	1200	33	30⅞	32½	30⅞
5	2		Timken-Detroit	100	2½	2½	2½	
23	7¾	1½	Timken Roller	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
6	2⅛		Transamerica	14200	4	3⅝	4	3¾
5	2½		Transue & Wil	100	3	3	3	
4¼	1½		Tri Continental	1400	2	2	2	2
56¾	42	6	Tri Cont pf	100	48½	48½	48½	
6⅝	2		Truscon Steel	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
			—U—					
24½	7		Twin City RT pf	50	7	7	7	
3	½		Ulen & Co	100	¾	¾	¾	
38⅝	15*	1.20	Union Carbide	268.00	19	17⅝	18⅝	17⅞
13⅞	8	1	Union Oil Calif	6800	10Z	10¼	10⅝	10¼
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	31800	37¾	36	36¾	36
68	40	4	Union Pacific pf	800	53¼	52	53¼	51½
19¼	11¾	1.40	Union Tank Car	3600	12⅛	12	12⅛	
16⅞	6½		United Air & Tr	15600	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10¼
28½	11	2	United Biscuit	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	13
14	6⅝		United Carbon	400	9½	9¼	9½	
10½	3½	.40	United Corp	17600	5¾	5	5¼	5
38¾	20	3	United Corp pf	500	27⅝	26¼	27⅝	26⅝
5⅝	2½		United El Coal	1400	3½	3	3¼	3
30½	10¼	2	United Fruit	1600	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
21¾	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	9100	14½	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
25¼	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	100	14½	14½	14½	14
4	¾		US Hoffman M	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
31⅛	13¼		US Indus Alco	11400	18¼	17½	18⅛	17¼
3½	1¼		US Leather	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅛
7½	3¼		US Leather A	100	5	5	5	5⅛
15½	7¼	2	US Pipe & Fdry	1100	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	7¾
45½	11½	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	400	12	12	12	11¾
8½	2		US Realty	1200	3	2⅞	3	2¾
5⅜	1¼		US Rubber	1100	3⅜	3	3¼	3⅛
11½	3⅛		US Rubber 1pf	900	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅞
19⅞	10	1	US Smelt R & M	1100	12	11½	12	
52⅝	21¼		US Steel	29600	24¾	24	24⅝	24
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	8800	63¾	60⅝	62⅞	60⅛
50	23	4e	Univ Pictures pf	30	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
10⅝	1½		Utilities P&LA	2800	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
			—V—					
18⅞	5¼		Vanadium	2700	8⅝	8	8½	8¼
20⅞	13½		Vanadalia RR	100	13½	13½	13½	
1	½		Va-Caro Chem	100	¾	¾	¾	
24⅞	7¼		Vulcan Detin	200	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15¼
			—W—					
4	⅞		Wabash RR	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1
6	1		Wabash pf A	1800	3	1⅞	3	1½
4⅝	½		Warner Bros A	4900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
7	1¼		Warren Bros	1700	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅞
15⅝	8½	1	Wesson Oil	400	9½	9½	9½	9¾
50	43	4	Wesson Oil pf	200	43	43	43	43
70	25	7	W Penn El A	70	35	31	31	
76	22	7	W Penn El 7%	40	43	41½	41½	
110	86	7	W Penn Pw 7%	110	88	87⅜	88	86⅞
4⅜	1		Westn Dairy P B	1400	1¾	1½	1¾	
7¾	1½		Westn Maryland	3200	4⅛	3½	4	3¼
8½	2		Westn Md 2pf	500	4⅜	4	4⅜	3¾
50	12⅜		Westn Union	8900	18⅞	17	18⅝	16⅞
17¼	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	400	11	11	11	
37⅞	15⅝		Westing Elec	9200	19⅜	18⅜	19⅛	18¾
12⅝	3	1	Westvaco Chlor	600	6¼	3⅞	6¼	5⅞
12	6⅞		White Motor	100	8	8	8	8
28½	10	2	White Rock	800	14¼	14	14	13⅝
1⅞	¾		White Sew M pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5¾	2¾		Wilcox Oil & G	2800	5	4⅝	5	4⅞
3	⅝		Willys-Overland	400	1	1	1	⅞
31	11		Wilson & C pf	600	20½	20½	20½	
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	11600	28¼	27¾	28	27
23⅝	5		Worthgton Pump	2900	12¾	12¼	122¼	12⅜
41	14½		Wor Pump A	100	19	19	19	
57	25¼	4	Wrigley	400	31	31	31	31
			—Y—					
10½	6½	1	Yale & Towne	400	7⅜	7	7⅜	
5	1⅜		Yellow Truck	800	22	1¾	2	
26	12		Yellow Truck pf	20	26	26	26	
17¼	4		Youngstown	600	7	6½	7	6¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compares as follows (000 omitted):

	July 20,'32	July 13,'32
Resources:		
Total gold reserves	$2,608,862	$2,588,097
Gld hld ex agst FR nts	2,017,940	1,992,726
Gld set't fnd wth FR bd	245,086	260,356
Gld&gld crt hld by bks	345,836	335,015
Total reserves	2,809,176	2,787,802
Bills discounted:		
Sec by US obligations	213,130	201,921
Other bills discounted	324,435	313,649
Bills bgt in open mk	51,902	61,621
Total bills on hand	589,467	577,191
U. S. Gov. securities:		
Bonds	420,890	413,927
Treasury notes	268,551	266,477
Certificates and bills	1,146,734	1,140,728
Total U.S. Gov. sec	1,836,175	1,821,132
Total bills and securities	2,431,429	2,404,258
Total resources	5,793,312	5,768,787
Liabilities:		
FR nts in actual circ	2,861,948	2,835,750
Member banks—res acct	2,035,517	2,014,604
Total deposits	2,135,435	2,116,852
Total liabilities	5,793,312	5,768,787
Ratio of total res to dep note liab comb	56.2%	56.3%
Money in circulation	5,735,000	5,714,000

The ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of July 30 compares with the previous week and a year ago as follows:

	July20,'32	July13,'32	July23,'31
Boston	63.1%	63.9%	83.3%
New York	51.9	51.1	91.1
Philadelphia	52.4	53.3	86.3
Cleveland	55.0	54.9	83.8
Richmond	50.1	50.3	66.3
Atlanta	45.5	44.1	77.9
Chicago	70.9	71.6	89.2
St. Louis	52.5	54.5	75.8
Minneapolis	48.2	48.8	71.0
Kansas City	50.9	52.2	67.8
Dallas	51.8	52.0	58.4
San Francisco	47.2	48.8	78.2

The statement of New York Federal Reserve Bank compares as follows (000 omitted):

	July 20, 1932	July 13, 1932
Gold hld excl ag FR nts	$466.079	$441.268
Total gold reserves	761.073	736.419
Total reserves	814,623	790,881
Total bills discounted	102,539	103,053
Bills bt in op market	19,278	26,655
Total U S Gov sec	702,479	695,780
Total bills and sec	828,414	829,833
Total resources	1,807,228	1,790,129
F R nts in act circltion	597,995	597,258
Member bank—res acct	921,184	902,731
Total deposits	971,297	951,440
Total liabilities	1,807,228	1,790,129
Ratio of total res to dep and F R nt liab comb	51.9%	51.1%

The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston compares as follows (000 omitted):

	July 20, 1932	July 13, 1932
Total gold reserves	$195,575	$204,960
Gold held exc ag FR notes	167,748	174,715
Total reserves	216,063	225,926
Bills discounted:		
Sec by U S gov obligations	10,281	11,575
Other bills discounted	11,715	15,242
Bills bot in open market	3,086	3,086
Total bills on hand	25,082	20,903
F R notes in actual cir	205,040	208,202
Member bank—res acct	133,794	139,896
Ratio of total res to deposit & F R note liab c	63.1%	63.9%

GULF STATES STEEL LOSS

Gulf States Steel Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $21[illegible] after taxes, interest, depreciation and other charges, this compares with [illegible] the preceding quarter, and a net loss of $303,543 in the June quarter last year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72⅜. DeBeers 3⅝ and Rand Mines 3½. Money was ½ and discount rates short bills ⅝@⅞ and three-month bills ⅞@⅞ per cent.

Rise in Gillette Stock Reflects Gain in Earnings

The advance in prices of Gillette securities in the past week, since publication of the six months' report, has been noteworthy. Gillette common stock sold on July 13, the day before the directors' meeting at which the report was approved, at 14. The rise since then to 17½, on heavy volume, represents a gain of 25 per cent.

The last sale of Gillette preferred previous to July 14 was at 50; the advance to 61 means a gain of 22 per cent. The debenture 5s of 1940 sold at 88⅝ on July 13; they have since pushed forward almost 6 points to a new high for 1932 at 94¼ only 1¼ points below the record high reached in 1931.

The report for the six months, although it continued to reflect poor business conditions and the continued competition of cheap blades, was rather better than expected. Indicated net of 59 cents a common share for the second quarter was only slightly less than the 66 cents a share shown in the first quarter.

The six months net of $1.25 a common share compares with dividends of 50 cents a share paid on the common in that period, indicating that the company can continue to maintain the 25-cent quarterly rate, and, with any pick-up in business, could increase the rate.

Of course, part of the better showing is the result of the heavy write-down in fixed assets, tangible and intangible, and in inventory at the close of last year. Significant, however, is the improving cash position and the wide margin by which interest and preferred dividends were covered.

Steady retirement of debentures and improving cash position brought the total amount of cash and government securities, plus a small amount of other marketable securities, up to almost the total of $10,780,000 debentures still outstanding.

Earnings for the six months of $4,184,719 after depreciation but before income taxes and debenture interest were 15½ times six months' interest on the amount of debentures outstanding June 30; net of $3,283,785 after all charges was equivalent to $10.59 a share on the 310,000 shares of $5 preference stock, or more than four times dividend requirements for the period.

Cash and cash equivalent of $10,176,169 on June 30 was 2½ times a year's requirements for interest on the then outstanding total of debentures, plus dividends on the preference stock, and dividends at 25 cents a share quarterly on the 1,998,769 common shares.

LOEW'S INC. PROFIT

Loew's Inc. reports for the 40 weeks ended June 3 profit of $7,374,805 after taxes, charges, depreciation, etc., but before subsidiary preferred dividends, compared with $9,829,482 in the 40 weeks ended June 5, 1931. Net for the 40 weeks is equal after estimating subsidiary preferred dividends and allowing for dividend requirements on $6.50 preferred of Loew's, Inc., to $4.37 a share on 1,464,205 common shares compared with $9,829,482 or $6.04 a share on 1,462,684 common shares in the 40 weeks ended June 5, 1931.

INSULL AUCTION POSTPONED

NEW YORK, July 22—Auction of collateral of Insull Utilities Investment Company and Corporation Securities Company held by New York banks has been postponed until noon Monday. Auction of Middle West Utilities common held by Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company and Guaranty Trust Company as collateral loans to Insull Utilities Investment and Corporation Securities Company has been postponed until 3:30 p. m. Monday.

FEDERAL NATIONAL BANK

Receiver Herbert Pearson of the closed Federal National Bank, Boston, in his statement of condition as of June 30, 1932, shows cash of $2,128,463, of which $135,808 was collected from the $2,005,585 assessment levied June 16 on stockholders. In building up cash from the amount that remained in the bank when it closed ($120,436) to its June 30 figure of $2,128,463, and in reducing liabilities from $26,118,210 to $23,203,352, a total of $4,922,885, bills receivable and other assets were reduced almost $5,500,000.

BROKERS' LOANS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, July 22—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $13,000,000 during the week ended July 20 to a new low at $332,000,000. This compares with $345,000,000 in the preceding week, previous low of $333,000,000 on July 6 and with $1,416,000,000 on July 22, 1931.

CHICAGO RAIL RECEIVERSHIP

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—The Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railway, an electric interurban line that was part of the great Insull Empire, was placed in receivership today. Acting upon an unopposed petition by creditors, United States District Judge James H. Wilkerson appointed Col. A. A. Sprague, Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago, and Britton I. Budd, president of the line, as receivers.

S. R. DRESSER MANUFACTURING CO.

S. R. Dresser Manufacturing Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $55,119 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $411,909 in the first half of 1931. Net for the quarter ended June 30 was $11,760 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $43,359 the preceding quarter.

CONNECTICUT ELECTRIC CO.

NEW YORK, July 22—Net of Connecticut Electric Co. (controlled by United Gas Improvement Co.) for the 12 months ended June 30, was $4,103,469 after depreciation, taxes, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., or $3.57 a share on 1,147,823 average common shares outstanding during the period, compared with $5,064,333 or $3.68 a share on 1,147,893 average common shares in the 12 months ended June 30, 1931.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; rails and oils lead advance.

Bonds: Strong; rails buoyant.

Curb: Firm; oils strong.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; Canadian dollar eases.

Cotton: Higher; favorable weather; trade buying.

Sugar: Higher week-end covering.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; strength Minneapolis; bullish weather forecast.

Corn: Firm; bullish Iowa state reports; unfavorable crop advices Illinois.

Cattle: Steady to weak.

Hogs: Higher.

FOREIGN

London—Further investment buying on the stock exchange caused gilt-edged securities, German bonds, transatlantic issues and gold mine shares to improve. Home rails benefited on the southern dividend. The close was steady.

Paris—The improved New York tone coupled with speculative purchases led a brisk rally in all sections on the Bourse with the exception of French rentes. The rise in oil shares was checked on reports of a disagreement at the Paris conference. The closing was steady.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse fluctuated throughout the session closing irregular with losses not exceeding one and a half points.

GRAIN PRICES RISE IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Enlarged buying on the part of commission houses and speculators gave a hoist to grain values today, especially in the late declines.

Purchases broadened owing largely to recent advances in securities, sugar and livestock. Several brokerage firms issued statements suggesting that Government-financed holdings of domestic wheat were commencing to lose effect as a market guidance.

Wheat closed firm, ¾-1⅜ above yesterday's finish, corn ½-⅞ up, oats a shade to ¼-⅜gain, and provisions showing a rise of 12 to 17 cents.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.45¼	.46⅜	.45⅛	.46¼	+1¼
September	.47¼	.48⅝	.47¼	.48¼	+ ⅞
December	.50⅜	.51⅝	.50⅜	.51½	+1⅛
Corn					
July	...	...	...	.31¼	+ ¾
September	.31½	.32¼	.31½	.32¼	+ ⅝
December	.32¼	.32⅞	.32	.32¾	+ ⅞
Oats					
July	.16⅝	.16¾	.16⅝	.16¾	..
September	.17½	.18⅛	.17⅜	.18	+ ¼
December	.20⅜	.20⅝	.20⅜	.20½	+ ¼
Lard					
July	5.25b	5.25	5.10	5.25	+ .23
September	5.02b	5.15	5.02	5.15	+ .23
January	4.47b	4.65	4.47	5.65	+ .18

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
SeSptember	.43	41⅞	.42¾b	+ ⅞
December	.45⅞	44½	.45⅛	+ ½

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.54⅜b	.53¾	.54⅜b	+ ⅜
October	.57½	.56¾	.57⅜b	+ ¼
December	.58¾	.58	.58⅝b	+ ¼

b Bid.

POWDRELL & ALEXANDER, INC.

Powdrell & Alexander Inc., curtain manufacturers, report for the six months ended July 2, 1932, a net loss of $10,205 after depreciation of $53,445 and markdown of inventory. The reduction in inventory for the period amounted to $300,769. In the first six months of 1931 the company showed a profit after all charges and taxes of $152,390, equal after preferred dividends, to $2.42 a share on 55,788 no-par common shares.

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN CO., INC.

NEW YORK, July 22—Congoleum-Nairn Co., Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $367,297 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred to 26 cents a share on 1,233,751 no-par shares of common, excluding common shares held in treasury, compared with $607,842, or 42 cents a share on 1,333,151 common shares in the first six months of 1931.

INDIA TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

AKRON, Ohio, July 22—In the first six months of 1932 production and sales of India Tire & Rubber Company were greater than any previous first half year in its history. Officials stated so far in July there has been no let-up in sales, and the plant continues to operate on four six-hour shifts seven days a week.

U. S. HOFFMAN MACHINERY

NEW YORK, July 22—U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $235,852 after depreciation, amortization and other reserves, compared with a net loss of $17,505 in the June quarter of 1931. Six months' net loss was $460,240, compared with a net loss of $93,937 in the first half of 1931.

McKEESPORT TIN PLATE CO.

Net profit of $668,151 was reported by McKeesport Tin Plate Co for the first half of 1931 compared with $1,270,722 in the like period of 1931. This was equivalent to $2.23 a share compared with $4.23.

CUTLER, HAMMER, INC.

CHICAGO, July 22—Cutler, Hammer, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30, net loss of $444,747 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $270,086 in the first half of 1931.

Attack Holding Company Method Of Management

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Wall Street is experiencing a series of attacks on that popular form of corporate control which came into full flower in 1929, the holding company.

The financial district is traditionally opposed to government control, and if there is any inclination to approve a limited degree of restrictions upon holding companies at this time, it is due to a feeling that it might help to restore public confidence in securities.

Bankers, in the main, say it is all a matter of management, that a holding company improperly managed will come to grief, just like any other company.

Wall Street bankers almost unanimously insist that the holding company is an old and tried form of corporate structure, and is an effective, efficient and generally beneficial means of controlling, operating and financing groups of enterprises. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company is frequently mentioned in Wall Street as a sound and successful holding company.

What with the spectacular collapse of Kreuger & Toll Company, and insolvency of two large American public utility holding companies, Middle West Utilities and American Commonwealths Power, public attention has been forcibly focused on that form of corporate structure. And in the last few days, public service commissions of three states, Wisconsin, Alabama and Kansas, have issued strictures against the holding company, and the Federal Power Commission has urged federal control of power holding companies.

The chief financial difficulties the occasional holding company has encountered, according to bankers, appear primarily to have resulted from the eager scramble to build up huge systems or aggregations of properties in the boom period.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.62	6.66	5.58	5.66	+.16
October	5.75	5.87	5.75	5.84	+.10
December	5.91	6.02	5.91	5.98	+.09
January	5.99	6.21	5.99	6.06	+.09
March	6.12	6.21	6.12	6.20	+.10
May	6.26	6.35	6.26	6.34	+.10

Spots 5.85, up 10 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.85	5.97	5.85	5.97	+.14
December	5.99	6.08	5.97	6.07	+.10
January	6.08	6.26	6.07	6.25	+.18
March	6.19	6.31	6.19	6.31	+.12
May	6.35	6.47	6.35	6.47	+.13

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.65b	5.74	5.64	5.74	+.12
October	5.74	5.85	5.73	5.81	+.09
December	5.89	6.00	5.88	5.96b	+.09
January	5.98a	5.97	5.97	6.03b	+.10
March	6.10	6.21	6.20	6.17b	+.12
May	6.24a	6.33	6.26	6.33	+.13

a—Asked. b—Bid. Tone at close very steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	4.38	4.39	4.35	4.35	—.02
October	4.36	4.38	4.36	4.36	—.01
December	....	....	....	4.41	—.02
January	4.43	4.45	4.43	4.44	—.02
March	4.48	4.50	4.48	4.50	—.03
May	4.54	4.56	4.54	4.56	—.02

Spots 4.56, off 7 points. Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	47.00a	46.00	....
October	48.00a	47.00	....
November	48.00a	47.50	....
December	47.00a	48.00	....
January	47.00a	48.00	....
February	47.00a	48.00	....
March	47.00a	48.00	....
April		48.00	....

Tone at close quiet. a—Asked.

CITIES SERVICE EARNINGS

The Cities Service Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932, net to common stock and reserves of $15,517,294 compared with $26,692,084 for the corresponding period of last year. This was equivalent to 44 cents a share on the average number of shares of common stock outstanding compared with 85 cents in the corresponding period a year ago. For the month of June the company reported net to common stock and reserves of $762,936 as increased from $560,435 in June, 1931.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

CLEVELAND, July 22—New York, Chicago & St. Louis reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $2,501,930 after charges, compared with a net of $1,038,584 or $2.88 a share on 360,536 shares of 6 per cent preferred in the first six months of 1931. Net loss for the quarter ended June 30 was $1,486,799 after charges, compared with net of $528,288 or $1.46 a share on the preferred in the second quarter of 1931.

WELLAND SHIP CANAL TRAFFIC

WELLAND, Ont., July 22 (AP)—Traffic through the Welland Ship Canal during June showed an increase of 49,058 tons over the like month last year, according to statistics issued by the Department of Railways and Canals. Traffic last month totaled 1,064,527 tons as compared with 1,015,469 during the like month last year.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY

International Salt Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $174,517 after interest, depletion, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $353,435 in the first half of 1931. Six months net equals 73 cents a share on 240,000 shares, compared with $1.47 in the first half of 1931.

COTTON MARKET HIGHER

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Cotton was higher today on continued trade buying. October contracts sold up to 5.83, with the general list showing net advances of about 9 to 10 points at mid-afternoon.

A Scientific Plan for Increasing Profits:

A booklet (free to executives) outlines how we use modern scientific methods to achieve increased sales, lower costs, better distribution, etc. Let us study your problems and show you how to improve results in your company.

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MANAGEMENT COUNSELORS
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A Suburb of Philadelphia

SHARP DROP IN GENERAL MOTORS NET

Quarter Earnings Equal to 7 Cents Share Compared With $1.22 in 1931

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—The General Motors Corporation today reported net earnings of $5,326,377 for the quarter ended June 30, compared with $55,122,767 for the like period last year. These earnings include equities in undivided profits or leases of subsidiary or affiliated companies not consolidated.

After preferred dividends there was a balance of $2,982,169 for the common stock which was equivalent to 7 cents a share compared with $1.22 in the second quarter of 1931.

For the first half year, the company's net earnings were $15,019,404, compared with $84,122,176 in the first half of 1931, equivalent after preferred dividends to 24 cents a share on the common, compared with $1.83 for the corresponding 1931 period.

Second quarter earnings this year marked the first time since 1925 that they have fallen below first quarter earnings when, normally, the automobile buying movement is at its height. General Motors was apparently helped in the first quarter of this year by the delayed production of the Ford Motor Company.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, said that "cash United States Government and other marketable securities at June 30, 1932, amounted to $215,897,767, compared with $205,029,119 at Dec. 31, 1931, and $245,856,668 at June 30, 1931. Net working capital at June 30, 1932, amounted to $259,632,638, compared with $273,915,923 at Dec. 31, 1931, and $328,651,750 at June 30, 1931."

In the second quarter, he said, 202,060 cars were delivered by dealers to consumers, compared with 361,683 in the corresponding quarter of 1931. For the six months ended June 30, 345,574 cars were delivered to consumers, compared with 593,564 in the corresponding 1931 period.

Excess of deliveries to consumers over sales to customers resulted in a decrease of 26,613 cars in dealers' stocks in the United States during the second quarter, Mr. Sloan added. For the six months, the decrease in dealers' stocks amounted to 3823 cars, indicating that the surplus of shipments to dealers over their sales to consumers in the first quarter was more than wiped out in the second quarter.

The decrease in dealers' stocks for the first six months contrasted with an increase of 32,110 in their stocks during the first half of 1931.

DIVIDENDS

Chicago Yellow Cab Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 19.

Electric Ferries, Inc., declared a dividend of $2 on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 27 to stock of record July 27. A similar dividend was paid three months ago.

Public Service Company of Indiana declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 cumulative preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 30.

National Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 12.

Blue Ridge Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1-32 of a share of common stock, or 75 cents a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 5.

lar quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

Corno Mills Company declared two quarterly dividends of 25 cents each, payable Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20 and Nov. 20 respectively.

Kendall Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the class A preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents, payable Aug. 11 to stock of record July 28.

Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company declared a dividend of $0 cents a share on $5 preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21. This is the same as in the preceding quarter, prior to which the stock was on the regular $5 annual basis. Dividends are cumulative at the $5 rate.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last July 22	Last July 21
1528	Am T&T	77¼	74⅜	76½	75
150	Amoskeag	2⅞	2	2⅞	
5	Big Sanf	8½	8½	8½	
50	Bos El	69	67½	69	67
62	Bos & Alb	80	79⅞	80	75
300	B&M A sta	6	6	6	
50	B&MM pr pf	17	17	17	17
200	Cr C & Int	2	1⅞	2	
20	East SS	7	7	7	7
50	E G & Fuel	5¼	5¼	5¼	
223	E G&F pf	41⅞	40	40	
33	E G&F pr pf	60	58⅞	60	58⅞
31	Edison Elec	148	143½	148	143
220	First Nat S	41¾	41¼	41¾	41
7	Mergenthal	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
5	Mohawk	11	11	11	
50	Nash	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
318	NE Tel	69	68	69	68
220	Pac Mills	5½	5½	5½	5¼
295	Shawmut	5½	5	5½	5
80	Stone Web	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5¾
379	Swift & Co	12½	11¾	12½	11½
10	Torrington	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅛
50	Uni Found	.75	.75	.75	.75
281	Uni Shoe	27¾	27½	27¾	27
20	Venez M	.50	.50	.50	
325	War Bros	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
	BONDS				
$2000	Chi Jct 4s	80	80	80	..
3000	Chi Jct 5s	88	86	88	..

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, July 22—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 22	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.59¾	$.58⅝	$.67
Corn, yellow	.46⅞	.46⅞	.72
Oats, 2 white	.29	.30⅛	.37¾
Flour	4.05	4.00	4.40
Beef, family	13.00	13.00	12.75
Pork	21.25	20.25	22.25
Lard	.0590	.0580	.0850
Cotton, mid up	.0575	.0575	.0920
Zinc	.0250	.0255	.0390
Iron	14.34	14.34	17.01
Steel, bit Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05¼	.05¼	.08
Tin	.2087	.2125	.2470
Rubber	.02⅞	.02¾	.0637½
Sugar	.0415	.0410	.0175
Lead	.0265	.0270	.0440
Print cloth	.02½	.02⅛	.0387½

WHITAKER PAPER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, July 22—Whitaker Paper Company reports for the six months ended June 30, net loss of $67,720 after charges, compared with a net profit of $81,452 in the first six months of 1931. Sales were $3,339,648, compared with $4,878,668

GOVERNMENT TAXES DROP $870,499,711

Revenue From Corporations in Fiscal Year Falls Off $396,826,584

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—A decrease of $870,499,711 in taxes collected by the Government in the 1932 fiscal year ending last June 30, was shown today in a statement issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The largest drop was contributed by income taxes. They fell $803,383,799, as compared with the previous year. The tobacco tax decreased $46,697,884, and the stamp taxes were $18,042,910 less than a year ago.

The individual income tax collections declined from $833,647,798 in 1931 to $427,190,581 in the 1932 year. Corporation taxes, which were $1,026,392,699 in 1931, produced only $629,566,115 in 1932. Estate taxes dropped $656,013 to $47,422,313.

The tobacco tax, which was the last form of taxation to feel effects of the business slump, produced $398,578,618 during 1932 as compared with $444,276,502 the previous year. Large cigars decreased $3,817,787 to $14,207,679, but the chief drop was produced by cigarettes, which declined $41,382,107 to $317,533,080.

The only article in the tobacco bracket which showed an increase for the fiscal year was cigarette papers which produced $1,700,502 in taxes, gaining $258,676.

Under the documentary stamp bracket, bonds of indebtedness, capital stock issues, etc., decreased $5,558,843 to $9,198,539 while the tax on capital stock sales or transfers dropped $7,823,842 to $17,696,129. The miscellaneous bracket decreased $1,005,275 to $1,847,076.

Admissions to theaters produced $920,258 less in taxes in 1932 than in the previous year, bringing in a total of $1,858,605. Club dues fell off $2,273,133 to $9,204,587.

During the last month of the fiscal year, June, the number of cigarettes taken out of bond in the United States amounted to 10,560,212,050 as compared with 11,508,062,422. Playing cards also showed a sharp decrease in June with only 1,643,031 packs being tax paid, compared with 4,397,769 packs in the like month last year.

RISE IN COMMODITY PRICES LARGEST IN THIRTY-FIVE WEEKS

NEW YORK, July 22—Advances in commodity prices again outnumbered the declines this week in Dun's list of wholesale commodity quotations. With the exception of last week, the total of 33 advances is the largest that has appeared in the exhibit in 35 weeks, Dun's Review will say tomorrow.

There has been a marked stability in prices, however, since the latter part of May, and it may be that the current upward movement is a forerunner of increased general economic activity. Considered by groups, foodstuffs, textiles, and hides were outstanding in their strength.

Hog products, sugar, butter, eggs, and cheese contributed the bulk of the advances in the foodstuffs group, the gains being reflected in many related commodities.

The rise in sugar has been aided greatly by new stabilization moves on the part of the Cuban Government in coöperation with American interests, continues Dun's Review. Grain prices were weak, and carried down the quotations on most of the flour offerings. The large shipments of fresh vegetables forced prices of these to a slightly lower level.

CLOVERDALE STORES ARE TAKEN OVER BY BIG CHAIN SYSTEM

The First National Stores, Inc., have purchased the business, merchandise, stores and good will of the Cloverdale Company which operates 277 stores and markets in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

This business has been established for 28 years and has been profitably serving a particular clientele.

The First National Stores, Inc., does not assume any responsibility of the present Cambridge warehouse which has served this chain, for all merchandise will be supplied in the future from the Somerville base of the First National Stores, Inc.

No stock entered into this transaction, for the purchase was made for cash and purchase money obligations.

Plants More Active In Many Districts

A STEADY grist of news on addition of workers to pay rolls throughout the country is coming to hand. Factories making varied products are reporting increased activity due to incoming orders. The federal employment director in the Philadelphia district reports increases in building trades and in highway building. At Bloomington, Ill., 200 men are called back to work by the Hayes Custer Stove Company. The Monessen Coal & Coke Company, Brownsville, Penna., which has operated its mine only two months in five years, has started work this week with 50 men.

An order for 20,000 tons of fabricated steel given the American Bridge Company brings employment to 150 draftsmen. A newly formed shoe concern, the Elanor Shoe Company, at Lynn, Mass., is to start operations next week with 75 operatives. The Prosperity Company, Inc., pressing machine manufacturer, closed for six months, has given work to 110 persons and expects to add more workers to the pay roll in the next few weeks. Franklin Mills, Franklin, N. H., is operating full time and has added a night shift, due to improvement in hosiery and woolen goods business.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	70	70
Albany PWP 6s '48	25¾	25¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	14	13½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	10	10
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	7	6
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	68¼	68¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	30½	29
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	65	65
Amer Inter 5½s '49	65½	65½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	48	48
Amer Smelting 5s '47	80½	80½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	99½	99
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅛	100
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94½	94¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	94¼	94
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¼	101⅞
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	81⅜	79½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	21¼	16
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70½	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65	65
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	77¾	77¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86	86
Atch T&SF 4s '05	69	69
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	81¼	81¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	86	85
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	35⅞	35⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	96⅜	96⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s reg	65	65
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	74	73
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	59	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	47½	44
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	23½	21⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	31⅜	30¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	62½	62½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s cv '48	79½	79½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	32	30¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	36	34
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	61	60⅜
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	78¼	78¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101¾	101¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101¼	100⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	82¼	82¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	79	78
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	55	55
Boston & Maine 5s '55	60¼	60¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	60	59
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	101¾	101¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	83⅜	83¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	69	69
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105	105
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94	94
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94	94
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	58½	57½
Bush Term con 5s '55	32	32
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	55	55
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	58½	58½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81½	81⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80⅞	80⅞
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	83	83
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87	86⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87	87
Can North deb 6½s '46	99¼	99¼
Can North deb 7s '40	99½	99¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	65	64⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73	73
Can Pacific 5s '44	78½	78½
Can Pacific 5s '54	77¼	77
Cen District Tel 5s	102½	102½
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	100	99½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	70	70
Cen Pacific 5s '60	44	42½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	78	78
Certainteed 5½s '48	25	25
Ches Corp 5s '47	41	40½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	86	86
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Ches & O 4½s B	74	74
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	40⅞	40¼
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	82	81½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	90½	90½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	78⅝	78⅝
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	86⅞	86⅞
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	7½	7
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	38	36½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	19	19
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	35	35
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	56¼	56¼
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	58⅝	58⅝
Chicago H StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	4⅛
Chicago MStP&Pac 5s '75	19¾	19½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10⅝	10
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	55	55
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	18⅞	18⅛
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	30¼	29¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A" N44	28¼	28¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	13	12½
Chicago TerHap & SE 5s '60	34½	34
Chicago TerHap & SE in 5s '60	19	15
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98¾	98¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110	110
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	59½	59½
Childs Co 5s '43	17½	17
Chile Coper 5s '47	28½	28½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92⅞	92⅞
Clev CC&StI rfg 5s D '63	45	45
Clev CC&StI 6s C '41	56	55½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	38	38
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60	60
Clec Un Term 5s '73	62	62
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	65½	65½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	39	39
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	39	38½
Colo & So st rfg 4½s '35	75	75
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	71	70½
Colombia Gas & E 5s '52 May	71½	70⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '60	7	6¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	90	89¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101	100¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	8½	8½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	70	68
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	72	70
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	22⅞	22¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	30	30
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	31	31
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	76⅛	76
Del Hudson 5½s '37	81¼	80¼
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	90	90
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	91	91
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	39	39
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	9	8⅜
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	96⅞	95¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	72¾	70¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	97¼	97
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57 B	99	98⅞
East Cuba Sug 7½s '73	5	5
Edison Ill N Y 5s	105½	105½
East Minn 4s	70	70
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	66¼	66¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	20	19¾
Erie RR gen lien	43	42
Erie RR gen 5s '75	19½	10
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	60	60
Fed Metal 7s '34	62	57
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	33	32½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	93¾	93
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	40	40
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100	100
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49 ww	50	50
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2	2
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	35¾	36⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	68	68
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	68⅞	68
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97⅞	96½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99	99
Great Northern 7s '36 A	61⅞	61
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	31⅞	31⅞
Hocking Valley con 4s	80	80
Houston Oil 5½s '40	48¼	47
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	39½	39
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	71⅝	71
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101½	101⅜
Ill Central 4s '52	45	44⅞
Ill Central 4s '53	31	31
Ill Central 4¾s '66	25½	24½
Ill Central 6½s '36	44	44
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	26½	26½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95½	95½
Inland Steel 4½s A '76	67⅞	66¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	31	27½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5⅝	5¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	6	5½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48½	48¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49	48
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	27¼	25½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	70	69
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	53⅞	52⅝
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22	22
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	37	35
Int Paper 6s '55	14¼	12
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	37½	37⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29⅜	27
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	30¾	29½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	30	29¼
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	74	74
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	72	72
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93⅜	93
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	56¼	56¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	38½	37⅜
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85¼	84¾
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	108	108
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	55	54
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	78	77
Laclede Gas 5½s D	46	45
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	50	50
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	71½	71½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	32¾	32¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	40¼	40¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	74½	74½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	75	75
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	26½	25½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97½	97½
L&N uni 4s '40	78½	78½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	50½	5
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	26⅞	26⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	35	35
Marion Steam S 6s	25	25
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	68	67½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	65¼	65¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	29⅝	29⅝
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79½	79½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	89⅛	89⅛
Metro Water 5½s '50	61	60⅝
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	40	40
Mo Ill 5s '59	30	28
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	27¼	27
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	48⅜	48
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11⅝	11
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	23⅜	23½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23⅜	23½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	23½	23½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	24	23¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9	8½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76½	76
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	93¼	93¼
Nash Chat & SL	58½	58¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	43	43
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	54	54
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	83	82½
Nat Steel 5s	87	86½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96⅝	96
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	79	78¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	60	59⅞
N O T & M 5s B '54	60½	60⅛
NOT&M 5s C '56	21	21
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71¼	71⅛
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	62	60⅝

	High	Low
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	65	64½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	38	37¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	38	38
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	40¾	39
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	53	52½
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	70½	70½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	68	68
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19¾	18⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	21¾	20½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	44	41¾
NY Dock Co 4s '51	51	51
NY Edison 5s C '51	102¼	101¾
NY Edison 5s '44 B	103	103
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109¾	109⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	95	94½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	44	43
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	33½	31⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	56	56
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	73	72
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	35¾	35¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47	46
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	5½	5½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	96	96
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	92¼	92
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	24	22½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¼	101
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	43½	43½
Niag Share 5½s '50	43	42
Norf & W con 4s '96	87¼	87
North Am Co 5½s	74	74
North Am Co 5s '61	69	68⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	58½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	79	79
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	56½	56½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	62	61
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	96
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	89½	89½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	71⅝	71⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	15¾	15¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	20½	20½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	19	17⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	39⅝	39⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	21	20
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82⅝	82½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	53⅛	51¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	70½	70½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	90¼	90¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	70¼	69½
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	67	67
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	77	76⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	91	91
Pere Marquette 4s '56	40	40
Pere Marquette 5s '56	44	43
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	40¼	39
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	88¼	88¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	61½	61½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	80	79¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90½	90½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	47	47
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	54½	54½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	36¾	35¾
Phil Railway 4s '37	20	20
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	70¼	70¼
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	32	32
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	47¼	46¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23⅝	22
Pub Svc E&G 4s	92	92
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97¼	96⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96½	96
Pure Oil 5½s '37	68¼	66
Pure Oil 5½s '40	65¼	65¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	41¾	41½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	50	50
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	27	25⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	9½
St Louis & SF 4½s '79	9⅞	9
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	1	11
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	1	1
Seabd AL con 6s '45	2¾	2¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	77½	76½
Shell Union 5s '47	74⅛	73½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73½	73
Cinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	83¾	82½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	88	86¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Pip L sf 5s '42	97¼	97¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	61⅝	61
Smith A O 6½ '33	97	97
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100¾	100¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	67½	67½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	19	19
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	36	36
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	35	34
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	34	33½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	58¾	57½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19	18½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	67	67
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	22⅝	21
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	23	21
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¼	101¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89⅞	89¾
Stevens Hoel 6s '45	82¼	82¼
Tenn Coal Iron 5s	95¼	95¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	93½	92½
Texarkana 7st 5½s '50	58½	58½
Texas Corp 5s '44	83½	82¼
Third Ave 5s '37	88	88
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23½	23¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	43¼	43¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¾	100¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100¼	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92⅛	92⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	73¼	73
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	79½	79
Union Pacific 4½s '67	78½	78½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	36	35½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	58	58
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70½	70
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	19½	19
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	21¼	20½
Vanadium 5s '41	41	38½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	82	80½
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34	98	98
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7	6⅜
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	59¼	59¼
Wabash RR 5s B '76	7	6
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	36⅛	33
Wabash RR 5½s '75	7½	7½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	6⅜	6⅜
Warren Bros 6s '41	37	36
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	102
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101¾	101⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100	100
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	65¼	65¼
Western Electric 5s '44	92½	92
Western Maryland 4s '52	52	48
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33	32
Western Union col 5s '38	58	58
Western Union 6½s '36	58½	57¾
Western Union 5s '60	48¼	47½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	40¼	40¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	74	73
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	31	31

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul22	Last Jul21
3½s '47	101.5	101.3	101.4	101.4
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.25	101.23	101.25	101.25
4th 4¼s '38	102.22	102.18	102.18	102.21
US 3s reg	95	95	95	
US 3s '55	95.6	95.2	95.5	95.5
US 3⅛s '49	96.9	96.2	96.5	96.6
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	99.26	99.18	99.21	99.22
US 3⅜s '43 June	99.24	99.21	99.21	99.17
US 3⅜s '47	99.17	99.10	99.13	99.14
US 3¾s '56	100.29	100.27	100.29	100.27
US 4s '54	102.29	102.28	102.28	102.27
US 4¼s '52	106.14	106.11	106.14	106.10

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19½	19½
Antioquia 7s B '45	8	8
Antioquia III 7s '57	7⅛	7⅛
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	42⅞	42⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45¾	45¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45¾	45¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	46¼	46
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	46¾	45¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45½	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	45½	45½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	45½	45
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	45¾	44⅝
Australia 4½s '56	64½	64¼
Australia 5s '55	70	69¾
Australia 5s '57	70¼	69⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	4¾	4¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90¾	90¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	84	84
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94⅝	94
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	98¼	97¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	102⅞	102¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102⅞	102
Berlin (City) 6s '58	26⅞	26⅛
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	28⅞	28⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	40⅜	40⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	39½	39⅛
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	29	28¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	35⅛	35
Bogota (City) 8s '45	14	14
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6½	6⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	19
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	19
Bremen 7s '35	39	39
Brisbane 6s '50	68½	68
Brisbane 5s '58	59½	59
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25	24½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) '36	29⅞	29⅞
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95¾	95¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82⅛	81¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95½	95
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	10	10
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10	10
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6⅞	6⅞
Chilean Loan 7s '60	6½	6⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	33	33
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	26	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	32½	32½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32	32
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	62	61⅞
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	67½	67½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	19	19
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	28¼	27⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39	38⅞
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9⅞	9⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68	67½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	83	82⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	82½	81¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	55⅞	55
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	90⅜	90⅛
Fiat 7s '46 war	77	76⅞
Finland 5½s '58	47	47
Frankfort 6½s '53	25⅜	25⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118	118
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	40	40
German 7s '49	67½	66⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	43¼	42½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	39½	38⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	39¼	38⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	45	42⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	23½	23
Germ El Pow '53	39½	38⅛
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	39½	38⅜
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	35½	33
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	43⅜	42¾
Greek 6s '68	22	21½
Hamburg 6s '46	34¾	34⅜
Hansa 6s '39 ww	25	25

	High	Low
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	41½	41½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	41⅜	41⅜
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	36	35⅝
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	30⅝	30⅝
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	20	20
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	26	26
Irish Free State 5s '60	76	76
Italyian Pub Util 7s '52	69	68
Italy (King) 7s '51	92	90¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53½	53½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	67⅞	66½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11⅛	11
Mex 4s A '10	2⅛	2⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	70	70
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	10¾	10½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10½	10½
New South Wales 5s '57	67	66⅝
New South Wales 5s '58	65¼	64⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	69⅜	69¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	72	72
Norway (King) 5½s '65	74	74
Norway (King) 6s '54	76¾	76¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	76½	75¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	27⅝	27½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	52⅛	52½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	43⅞	43¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	65	65
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	93½	93½
Parsi-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅛	103⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103	103
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	103⅝	103⅝
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	47	47
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	56	55⅛
Prussia 6½s '51	28⅞	28
Prussia 6s '52	28	26¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	72⅛	72
Queensland (State) 7s '41	86½	86
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	39	38
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 WW	39	38¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	38¼	38¼
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	23	22⅛
Rhinelbe 7s '46	32½	31¾
Rhine Ruhr '48	31¾	31
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	7¾	7¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	6½	6⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	75	74¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	81	81
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	57¼	57¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	24⅛	24⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	38⅜	38⅜
Saxon State 7s '45	45½	45½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	28⅝	28½
Siemens 6½s '51	53	52
Siemens 7s '353	58½	58½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	29	29
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	35⅛	35¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Sydney 5½s '55	62	61
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	89	89
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	48	47¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	50	50
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅝	104⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	24½	23⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	27	26⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	27	26⅝
Urugury (Rep) 6s '64	27	26
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	31	31
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	31	31
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	87	86⅝
Warsaw 7s '58	54⅜	54⅜
Westphalia El 6s '53	23⅞	23

DIVIDEND IS COVERED BY CHRYSLER CORP.

June Quarter Net Earnings Equal to 27 Cents a Share

NEW YORK, July 22—Chrysler Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 1.

For the six months ended June 30, net loss was $880,432, after taxes and charges, contrasted with net profit of $2,252,035, or 51 cents a share, in the first six months of 1931.

For the quarter ended June 30, net profit was $1,186,052, after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $2,066,485 in the preceding quarter and a net profit of $3,231,962 in the second quarter of 1931. June quarter net profit is equal to 27 cents a share on 4,404,404 shares, compared with 73 cents a share on 4,414,892 shares in the June quarter, 1931.

Consolidated income account for the six months ended June 30 compares:

	1932	1931
Sales	$90,098,745	$100,176,509
Cost of sales	78,771,268	86,576,761
Balance	11,327,477	13,599,748
Other income	888,739	597,292
Total income	12,216,216	14,197,040
Expenses	11,621,731	10,138,766
Interest	1,410,752	1,468,603
Federal taxes	64,165	337,636
Net loss	880,432	*2,252,035

*Income.

The company states:

"Sales to distributors and dealers of passenger and commercial cars and other products of the corporation during the first six months totaled 142,624 units to value of $90,098,745, versus sales of 140,439 units to the value of $100,176,509 in the first half of 1931.

"Retail sales to the public were also greater in unit volume this year than in the first six months of 1931 and the corporation's percentage of automobile retail sales, according to latest available figure, was more than twice what it was in the corresponding period last year."

Current assets of Chrysler Corporation as of June 30, 1932, including $53,761,136 cash and marketable securities, amounted to $76,455,874, and current liabilities were $10,821,762. This compares with cash and marketable securities of $55,257,097, current assets of $87,579,086 and current liabilities of $14,817,800 on June 30 the previous year.

INSULL OPERATING UNITS ALLOWED TO CHANGE FINANCING

CHICAGO, July 22—Applications filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission at Springfield by Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. and Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois to make certain changes in bond financing programs, originally approved by the commission in May, were approved by the commission yesterday.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke, which originally asked authority to issue and sell $20,000,000 25-year 5½ per cent bonds at a minimum price of 85, received authority to issue and sell the same amount of 6 per cent bonds at 91 or 92.

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, which originally asked authority to issue and sell $32,000,000 20-year 6½ per cent bonds at a minimum price of 85, received authority to issue $20,000,000 6½ per cent bonds at 92, convertible at end of 20 years at about 87, together with $12,000,000 of 5-year 7 per cent debentures at about 94.

No application regarding change in authorization was made by Commonwealth Edison Company, which in May was authorized to issue $18,000,000 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 30 years.

BRITISH WAR LOAN CONVERSIONS

LONDON, July 22—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., announced that in addition to converting its entire holding of 5 per cent war loan it has purchased a further £2,000,000 for converting into the 3½ per cent issue. This action follows that of several other institutions, including the Abbey Road Building Society, which has announced the purchase of £1,000,000 for conversion.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT

The Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System, for the year ended June 30, reports net income of $7,002,876, equal to $7.15 a share on the common stock. Net income for the preceding fiscal period was $7,728,904, or $8.09 a common share.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
1	Allied Mills	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
†59	Alum Co Am	39¾	37	38
†50	AlumCoAm pf (3)	40	39½	40
5	Am Beverage	5⅝	5⅛	5½
1	Am Cyan B	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	Am & F P war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	Am Gas & El (1a)	17½	17⅜	17⅝
15	Am Sup Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Am Sup P 1 pr	40½	40⅛	40⅛
1	As G & El A	1	1	1
6	Atlas Corp	5	4⅞	4⅞
	B			
2	Ben Ind Loan	8⅛	8	8
2	Buf N & E P pf	18	17⅞	18
	C			
1	Carnation	10	10	10
3	Cent St El	¾	¾	¾
17	Cities Service	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1	Cit Serv pf	13	13	13
†40	Colum G&E cv pf	50	48	50
6	Colum O&G vtc	¾	¾	¾
5	Comwlth Edis	58½	57½	57½
1	Comm Wat Svc	½	½	½
16	Creole Pet	2¾	2⅝	2¾
3	Crown C Intl A	2	2	2
	D			
2	Deere & Co	5	5	5
	E			
†75	Eest Gas & F pf	39¼	39¼	39¼
8	Eisler Elec	1⅛	1	1⅛
13	El Bond & Sh	7½	7¼	7¼
1	El Bond & Sh pf	22¾	22¾	22¾
	F			
1	Feder Met	7	7	7
1	Founda Foreign A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
	G			
1	Glen Alden	10	10	10
1	Gold Seal Elec	½	½	½
2	Goldman Sachs	1⅝	1½	1½
1	Gorh Inc pf	7	7	7
2	Gulf Oil Pa	31⅝	30¾	31⅝
	H			
1	Hudson Bay M&S	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Humble Oil	42	42	42
1	Hydro El Sec	4¾	4¾	4¾
	I			
†1.50	Ill P&L $6 pf	28	27	28
2	Imp Oil Can	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Ind Ter Ill A	2	1⅞	2
2	Internat Pet	9⅝	9½	9½
2	Inter Util B	¾	⅝	¾
†.20	Inters Pow Del pf	22	22	22
	K			
†.25	Kings Co Lt pf D	59	59	59
	L			
1	Lackaw Sec	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
3	Lake Shoe Mines	26¼	26	26¼
2	Lehigh C&N	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
	M			
1	Marion S Shov	1½	1½	1½
†50	Mohawk-Hud 1 pf	66	66	66
	N			
4	Nat Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Nat Bond & Sh	19½	19½	19½
†50	Nat P&L 6% pf	52	52	52
†10	New Eng Pw pf	33	33	33
5	Niag Hud Pow	8½	8½	8½
	P			
1	Pan-Am Airways	15	15	15
1	Paramt Mot	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Pennroad	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1	Pitney Bowes	2	2	2
3	Premier Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞
†10	Pure Oil pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
	S			
1	Selected Indus	¾	¾	¾
†10	Singer Mfg	81	81	81
11	St Oil Ind	19¾	19½	19¾
4	St Oil Ky	11	10⅞	11
3	St Oil Neb	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4	Swift & Co	12⅛	12	12⅛
	U			
3	Unit Founders	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	Un Lt & Pow A	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
	W			
1	West Auto Sup A	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Woodley Pet	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Woolworth Ltd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Wright Hargr	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
6	Ala Pow 5s '51	85⅛	85	85
8	Ala Pow 5s '56	81	80¾	80¾
1	Alum Ltd 5s '48	55	55	55
24	Am G&E 5s 2028	79½	79⅜	79⅜
3	Am P&L 6s 2016	54	53¼	53¼
3	Am Rad 4½s '47	90	89¼	90
1	Am Roll M 5s '48	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1	Am Roll M 4½s '33	48¼	48¼	48¼
1	Am Seat 6s '36	21	21	21
5	Appal Pow 5s '41	98⅞	98¾	98¾
5	Appal Pow 5s '56	81½	81½	81½
7	Ark P&Lt 5s '56	78½	77¾	78½
8	Asso Elec 4½s '53	29	28½	29
4	As G&E 5½s'38inctf	14¾	14¾	14¾
13	Asso G&E 5s '50	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
2	Asso G&E 5½s '77	16	16	16
18	Asso G&E 5s '68	14¾	14	14¼
7	Asso G&E 4½s '49C	13¾	13⅝	13¾
24	AssoTelUt 5½s '44C	14	13	14
1	Asso T&T 5½s '44A	24½	24½	24½
4	BellTelCan 5s '57B	87⅞	87½	87½
1	BostConsGs 5s '47	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1	BroadRivPw 5s '54A	45¼	45¼	45¼
6	CanNatRyEq 7s '35E	97	96½	96½
2	Caro P&L 5s '56	65½	65½	65½
17	CentIllPS 5s '68G	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1	Cent P&L 5s '56	55½	55½	55½
20	CentPubSvc 5½s'49	1½	1	1½
14	CentStEl 5½s'54	24⅞	24½	24⅞
21	Cent St El 5s '48	25	25	25
4	CentStP&L 5½s'53	27	27	27
1	ChiDistEl 5½s'35B	61½	61½	61½
3	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
61	Cities Ser 5s '50	29	28⅜	28⅞
6	CitiesSvGas 5½s'42	41	40⅝	41
6	CitiesSvGPipe 6s'43	58	55	58
2	CitiesSvPw 5½s'52	31½	30¾	31½
5	CleveElIll 5s'61B	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	CleveRwy 5s'33	75	75	75
18	Com Ed 5s '54 B	90½	90½	90½
6	Com Ed 4s '81 F	75¼	75	75¼
8	Com Sub 5½s '48 A	62¼	62	62¼
3	ConGasUtil 6½s'43A	10½	10½	10½
1	ConGasUtil 6s'43A	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	Con Pow 4½s '58	92¾	92¾	92¾
45	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	47	45¾	47
11	Cont Oil 5½s '37	88	88	88
5	Crane Co 5s '40	60	60	60
52	Crucible Steel 5s '40	47	45	45
11	Cudahy P 5½s '37	78¾	78½	78½
5	Derby G&E 5s '46	57½	57½	57½
11	E Util Inv 5s '54 A	12	11¾	12
2	Ed El Ill 5s '35	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Ed El Ill 5s '33	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
13	El P&L 5s 2030	37	36	37
10	Emp Dist El 5s '52	45	45	45
2	Emp O&R 5½s '42	32	32	32
2	Erie Ltg 5s '67	94	94	94
5	Fairb Morse 5s '42	38½	38	38½
2	Fisk Rub 5½s '31	27	27	27
5	Fla Pw&Lt 5s '54	61	61	61
1	Fla Pw 5½s '79 A	48	48	48
2	Gary E&G 5s '34 A	53½	53½	53½
1	Pat Pow 5s '56	65	65	65
3	Gat Pow 6s '41	56½	56	56½
1	Gat Pow 6s '41 B	55½	55½	55½
1	GenMotAcc 5s'36	96	96	96
1	GenWatWks 5s'43A	28½	28½	28½
1	GenWatWks 6s'44B	8	8	8
1	Geo Pow 5s '67	76½	76½	76½
30	Geo P&L 5s '78	48	47⅞	47⅞
2	Gillette 5s '40	93½	93¼	93½
1	Glen Al Coal 4s '65	47	47	47
15	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	95⅞	95½	95⅞
2	GulfStUt 5s'56A	64	64	64
1	Hood Rub 5½s '36	38¼	38¼	38¼
1	HoustL&P 4½s'78D	82½	82½	82½
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	79	79	79
10	Ill P&L 5s '56 C	59	59	59
5	Ill P&L 5½s '57	42½	42½	42½
2	Ill P&L 6s '53 A	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	23½	23½	23½
1	Indnapls P&L 5s '57A	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1	Indnapls Wt S5½s'53	93	93	93
1	Insull Util 5s '49 A	1	1	1
2	Insull Ut Inv 6s '40B	1¼	1¼	1¼
18	Interl Pw Sec 7s '36D	98	98	98
2	Interl Sec As 5s '47	39	39	39
1	Int Iron&Stl 5½s'46A	34	34	34
6	Inters Pow 5s '57	47¼	47	47¼
1	Inters Pb Sv 6½s'49B	74	74	74
7	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s '57	70½	70½	70½
3	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s'61B	70	69½	70
9	Iowa P&L 4½s '58 A	80	80	80
3	Ky Util 5s '69 I	63⅛	63	63⅛
1	Kop Gas&C 5½s '50	69	69	69
1	Kop Gas & C 5s '47	64	64	64
4	Lex Util 5s '52	62¼	62	62¼
3	Louis P&L 5s '57	76½	76¼	76½
3	Manitoba P 5½s '51A	46⅞	46½	46⅞
13	Mass Gas 5½s '46	80½	79½	80
1	Mass Gas 5s '55	76	76	76
3	Metro E1 4s '71	73½	73½	73½
1	Mid Sts Pet 6½s '45A	28	28	28
3	Miw G Lt 4½s '67	88	88	88
1	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	71	71	71
2	Miss Riv P 6s '44 ww	65	65	65
13	Miss Pw&Lt Co 5s '57	69	68⅞	69
1	Mo Pw&Lt 5½s A '55	75	75	75
9	Narragansett 5s '57	90¼	90	90¼
28	Nat Pw&Lt 5s 2030 B	59	58¼	59
229	Nat Pb Svc 5s '78	17	13⅝	17
5	Nevada Cal El 5s '56	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
4	N Amster Gas 5s '48	90¼	90¼	90¼
5	N Eng Gas&El 5s '47	45½	45½	45½
15	N Eng Pow 5s '48	49½	48½	49½
2	NY Cent El 5½s '50	85	84	85
3	NY Pw & Lt 4½s '67	84½	84½	84½
6	NY St E&Gas 4½s'80	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1	Niag F Pow 6s '50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	N Ind Pb Sv 4½s'70E	70½	70½	70½
2	Nor Tex Ut 7s '35 xw	72½	72½	72½
13	Ohio Pw 5s '52 B	92¾	92	92¾
5	Ohio Pw 4½s '56 D	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
2	Ohio Pb Svc 5½s'61E	74	74	74
4	Ohio Pb Sv 5s '54 D	72	70½	70½
6	Okla G & E 5s '40 A	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛
1	Okla G&E 5s '50	80	80	80
2	Pac G&E 4½s '60F	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
9	Penn El 4s '71 F	70	68⅞	70
1	Penn Pub Svc 5s D'54	90	90	90
2	Penn Tel Corp 5s'60C	86	85⅞	86
1	Penn Wat&P 5s'40	101	101	101
2	Phila El Pw 5½s'72	103	103	103
3	Procter & G 4½s'47	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Pub Svc N Ill4½s78D	72½	72½	72½
5	Pub Svc NIll4½s81F	73½	73⅛	73⅛
2	Pub Svc NJ 6s ctfs	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Pub Svc Sub 5½s'49A	49	49	49
37	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	62	61	62
2	Pug So P&L 5s'50C	60	60	60
1	Pug So P&L 4½s'50D	57	57	57
1	Roch Cent Pow 5s'83	18¼	18¼	18¼
2	St L G & Cokeds'47	8	8	8
3	Safe Har Wat 4½s'79	91⅛	91	91
3	Scripps 5½s '43	54	54	54
30	Shaw W&P4½s'67A	65	64⅝	65
3	Shaw W&P4½s'70D	65	65	65
1	SEP&L 6s 2025Axw	63	63	63
21	So Cal Ed 5s '51	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
2	So Cal Ed 5s '54	96	96	96
2	So Cal Gas 5s '37	78	78	78
6	Sowst P&L 6s 2022A	50⅝	50½	50⅝
5	Stand G&E 6s '35	43	41¼	43
1	Stand G&E 6s'35 cn	44	44	44
10	Stand G&E 6s '51	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞
14	Stand P&Lt 6s '57	35	34¾	34¾
3	Sun Pipe Line 5s '40	88¼	88¼	88¼
1	Superpow Ill 4½s'68	65½	65½	65½
1	Swift & Co 5s '40	87½	87½	87½
1	Tenn El Pow 5s '56	84	84	84
1	Toledo Ed 5s '47	81	81	81
5	Ulen & Co 6s '44	18	18	18
20	Un Glf Corp 5s '50	93¼	93	93¼
1	Un Lt & P 6½s '74	40	40	40
2	Un nLt & P 5½s '59	54	54	54
1	Un Lt&Rys 5½s '52	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2	Un L&R 6s '52A	60½	60⅜	60½
10	US Rub 6s '33	73½	73¼	73½
1	UtahP&Lt 6s 2022A	52	52	52
3	VirgPbSvc 5½s '46A	60½	59½	60½
1	VirgPbSvc 5s'50B	57½	57⅛	57½
8	WstTexUt 5s '57A	38¼	37⅞	38¼
9	WUnG&E 5½s '55A	72½	72½	72½
5	Wis P&L 5s '56F	73	73	73

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
3	BuAiresPv 7½s '47	32	32	32
15	ComPriBk 5½s'37	46¼	46	46
5	CubanTel 7½s '41A	80	77½	80
1	EuroElec 6½s '65xw	43¾	43¾	43¾
2	EuroMtg 7s '67C	29½	29½	29½
7	GerConMu 7s '47	29¾	29	29
2	GerConsMu 6s '47	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
3	It Sup P 6s '63 A xw	30	30	30
3	Lima Peru 6½s '58	4¾	4½	4½
1	Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	26	26	26
4	Prussia El 6s '54	44	43	44
17	Ruhr Gas 6½s '53A	32½	31¾	32
2	Ruhr Hous 6½s '58	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	Santiago Chile 7s '49	5	5	5
10	Saxon Pub Wks 5s'32	43¾	43	43¾
10	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	26	26	26
3	Un Indust 6½s '41	40	40	40

†—Actual sales. xd—Ex-dividend. ex—First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. xr—Ex-rights. a—Plus extra or extras. b—Including extra or extras. d—Payable in scrip. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Paid so far this year. h—Cash or stock.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2%	2%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2¼	2¼	1⅜
Bar silver	26⅜c	27c	27⅝c
Time loans—60 to 90 days	1½	1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1½	1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	2⅜%
Short bills	¾@ ⅞	¾@ ⅞	3⅜
3 mos bills	13/16@ ⅞	13/16@ ⅞	3⅜
Bar gold	115s 5d	115s 8d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	16 11/16d	17d	12 13/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling			
Demand	$3.55¼	$3.56⅛	$4.8665
Cables	3.55⅜	3.56¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¾	.0391¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0510¼	.0509½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2375	.2377	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1915	.1926	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4025	.4025	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1770	.1775	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0650	.0650	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0800	.0798	.193
Sweden—krona	.1825	.1775	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1947½	.1946	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.2325	.2325	*
Shanghai—tael	.2987½	.2986½	*
India—rupee	.2685	.2685	.3650
Japan—yen	.2762½	.2762½	.4984
Java—florin	.4010	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol.	.4187½	.4187½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0764	.0764	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8737½	.8725	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4920	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

LIVESTOCK PRICES ARE MOSTLY OFF

Increased Supply and Sluggish Meat Markets Main Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 22—Declines were in order in livestock prices at Chicago again this week. Increased supplies and a set of sluggish and depressed wholesale meat markets, brought on largely by the hot wave throughout the country, were the main bearish factors, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Good and choice fed steers and yearlings slumped mostly 25 cents, while lower grades dropped about 50 cents, the latter standing at $1 below 10 days ago, the high time of the season, while better grades are mostly 25-50 cents off that time. Light heifer and mixed yearlings, also butcher she-stock, came in for a similar decline.

Weighty sausage bulls held a firm basis, but light kinds were too plentiful and lost fully 25 cents; vealers wound up steady with a week ago. Stockers and feeders lost about 25 cents.

The week's extreme top on fed steers was $9.60, practical top $9.40, best long yearlings $9.40. Choice offerings bulked at $8.50-$9.25, grainfeds selling mainly at $6.75 upward and grassy offerings $4-$5.50.

Both light and heavy heifers sold up to $8 early in the week, most yearling kinds going at $6-$7.25, practical top $7.35. Beef cows bulked at $2.75-$4.50, not many grassers getting above $3.50, while lowcutters and cutters brought $1.75-$2.50. Weighty sausage bulls scored $3.25-$3.50, lightweights on down to $2. Handyweight vealers bulked at $5.50-$6. Most replacement steers went out at $4-$5.50, some shortfeds $6 upward as high as $7.50.

Hog prices fell 15 to 25 cents, pigs and weighty butchers 25 to 40 cents. The week's top was $5.05 and the low top $4.75 and the closing top $4.90. Late, the bulk of the 180 to 240-pound weights sold at $4.75 to $4.85; 250 to 300 pounds, $4.55 to $4.80; 310 to 350 ponuds, $3.20 to $3.50; 140 to 170 pounds, $4.50 to $4.80; pigs, $3.75 to $4.25; packing sows, $3.25 to $3.75; smooth lightweights upward to $4.25.

Fat lambs and yearlings ruled steady to 25 cents lower, spots off more, better grades showing maximum decline. The closing bulk of choice 84 to 90-pound range lambs brought $5.75 to $5.95, planer kinds, $5.50.

The week's top on natives was $6.50 and rangers $6.35. Good to choice native ewe and wether lambs sold at $5.50 to $5.75. Range throwouts went at $4.50 and native throwouts $3 to $3.50. Slaughter ewes sold mainly at $1.25 to $2.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE IS EXPECTED TO BE REPRIMANDED

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Chicago Board of Trade is very likely to be reprimanded and punished for its failure to grant clearing house privileges to the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

A decision, said to include the verdict that the board has violated the Grain Futures Act, is being drafted by a Cabinet commission comprising Secretaries Hyde and Lamont and Attorney-General Mitchell.

The Grain Futures Act specifies that coöperatives shall have full clearing house privileges, and the Attorney-General and Secretary Hyde decided yesterday there was no question but that this phraseology includes the Farmers National.

CONTINENTAL CAN CO.

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Continental Can Co., Inc., reports income of $7,459,203 for the 12 months ended last June 30. After depreciation and federal taxes, there was a balance of $4,401,899, equivalent to $2.54 a share for the common stock.

UTILITY OMITS DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, July 22—Southern Colorado Power Co. omitted the quarterly dividend on class A common due at this time. In the previous quarter it paid a dividend of 25 cents, prior to which the stock was on a $2 annual basis.

VOTE--Balloting by Mail

CALIFORNIA

Under the California election laws, any registered voter who expects to be absent from his election precinct or will be unable to vote at the polls on election day because of physical disability may procure an official ballot from his county clerk or registrar of voters.

The absent voter must apply in writing not more than 20 nor less than five days before election day. The clerk or registrar will furnish a ballot, an identification envelope and a return envelope for the ballot. The absent voter must subscribe and swear to the affidavit on the identification envelope and mark the ballot in the presence of an official authorized by law to administer oaths.

To be valid the ballot must reach the clerk or registrar of the voter's county within six days after the election in which the ballot is cast.

A new and complete registration of voters has been ordered in California this year and no one who fails to register this year will be allowed to vote in the primary and general elections.

Registration by county clerks and registrars of voters will reopen after the Aug. 30 primary elections and will continue until Sept. 28.

To register, the elector must be a citizen of the United States 90 days prior to election day, 21 years of age at the time of election, a resident of the State one year, of the county 90 days, and of the election precinct in which he offers to vote 40 days next preceding the election day. Citizens of foreign birth must show how citizenship was acquired.

An elector who will be necessarily and unavoidably absent from his county during the entire registration period may register by applying to his county clerk or registrar of voters for a registration affidavit.

No native of China, no idiot, insane person or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money may vote.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.

Kennecott Copper Corp. has extended to Sept. 15, it's offer to exchange one of its shares of capital stock for two shares of Nevada Consolidated.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest quality 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; large commissions; sample box on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-1, Fitchburg, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY home for normal children temporary or permanent residence; scientific care combined with love and understanding; spacious grounds, well-equipped house; country, near Boston. EDITH L. CAPEN Stepping Stones North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

A GOOD HOSIERY BUSINESS
Buy at lower prices pure silk full fashioned guaranteed hose; A-1 quality; make big profits like hundreds of Lenox dealers. LENOX, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PERSONAL SERVICE

ASK US ANYTHING
Our personal service awaits your request concerning NEW YORK CITY Shopping, Schools, Hotels, sightseeing and general requests. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL 30 West 16th St., N. Y. C. Tel. St. 9-3787

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay Opposite Art Museum—1 room suites $30 to $35 and 2 rooms $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Complete listing of homes and apartments. Special attention given Monitor readers by Mrs. Ernestine Smith, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Farmer. 18 Brattle St. Univ. 7828

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 83 Brattle St. and 9 Dana St.—Heated apartments for rent. Apply to Superintendent on premises or RUSSELL R. CAMERON, 26 Brattle St., Univ. 6760.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302 ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 140 West 86th—Lady, lovely small apartment, 3 exposures, private room, piano, refrigerator, subway. CARSON, Sus. 7-6577.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—Four room furnished apartment on first floor; excellent location; near bathing beach; summer or year round; rent reasonable. M. A. CUSECK, Ocean 1290.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

COLONIAL ARMS
Just off Commonwealth Ave., 1, 2 and 3-room suites, large kitchens, elevators, showers; free parking; reduced rents. 121 to 129 Colborne Rd., Brighton, Mass. Owner on premises daily.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ORDERS taken for handmade sweaters and suits, any style or pattern; prices reasonable. Write to E. L. C., 180 Union St., Portsmouth, N. H.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON, Milton 7405. 20 minutes from Boston.

BUSINESS SERVICE

ACCOUNTANT offers new and complete business service; special attention given firms without bookkeepers; details on request. METROPOLITAN AUDIT CO., 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—Furnished bungalow cottage, Avon-by-Sea, N. J.—3 blocks from beach, in pines; 2 baths, 2 sleeping porches; balance season $500. Telephone ROSENBERG, Mu. 2-8512 (New York City).

ORR'S ISLAND, CASCO BAY, MAINE—Large, well-furnished cottage to let month of August; electricity; water; screened porch; fine view. MISS G. L. TEAGUE, 137 College St., Lewiston, Maine.

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT AIRY REOPENS
Spacious lawns, beautiful trees invite outdoor study; home atmosphere; present rates $15 and $18 weekly, $3 daily. MISS CHARLOTTE A. NEARPASS, Dayton Crescent, Box 472, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255.

PENNICHUCK FARM is a good place for a quiet, restful vacation; modern conveniences, moderate rates. For photographs write MRS. C. WILLOUGHBY, Brookline, N. H.

SCITUATE, MASS., Broad Acres Farm, Greenbush, Mass., P. O., 25 miles from Boston—Vacation on a farm with daily trips to the beaches; $18 a week. Tel. Scituate 232-W.

VOTER HILL FARM
Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Me.

DRESSMAKING

FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, fitter and alteration hand, in home or shop, by day or week. Call Cal. 5-5142, or write 3X, 138 E. 38th, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2363

FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner occupies remainder of building.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR immediate rental, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Lynde Terrace)—Beautiful country home, 15 rooms including 5 master bedrooms with baths; artistically and elegantly furnished; 2 acres of landscaped gardening; highest section; 10 minutes from Sound. Telephone New Rochelle 6963 or write Box H-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

J. J. MARTIN
MOVERS and PACKERS
Packing, Shipping, Storage
Local and Long Distance Moving
Weekly Trips Between
New York, Philadelphia and Intermediate Points
Goods insured while in transit. Estimates cheerfully submitted.
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0180
361 BELGRADE AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

OFFICES TO LET

CARNEGIE HALL, 152 West 57th Street—Large or small space available in this world-famous building; low rentals; central. MR. KIBBE, Manager.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE for rent part time; comfortably and attractively furnished, centrally located. A-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn., will be of interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor who desire a quiet, harmonious vacation place; weekly rates $25 to $38. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Managers.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE, on Linikin Bay shore, among the pines—Private family would like four guests during August; modern conveniences, large rooms; rates $20 weekly. MRS. C. A. DOOLITTLE, 244 Claremont Ave., Montclair, N. J. after July 22. Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

FARLEY MASS.—ETHEL FARLEY'S INN, 80 miles west from Boston; reasonable rates; home cooking; beautiful location.

HOMESTEAD INN and Cottages, MADISON, Conn.—Country, private beach, tennis courts; dine outside; owner management. ISABELLA FORD. Tel. Mad. 585.

KINGSTON-ON-PATUXENT—Ideal spot weekends or longer, modern conveniences, clean beds, chicken, meat, sea food if desired; advertisement appears in Monitor only; $2 per day MRS. JOHN GROSS, California, Md.

LAKE DISTRICT, Westmorland—Widow living in charming Dower House wishes to have lady to live with her as paying guest; lovely surroundings, glorious view of Morecambe Bay; also a studio-bungalow to let furnished from Oct. 1st. Apply MRS. GANDY, Hyning, near Kendal, Westmorland, England.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privileges, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS. C. M. ZIMMERMANN, 822 Park Place.

OLD MYSTIC MANOR
OLD MYSTIC, CONN.—Quiet, attractive country place; near ocean and lake; tennis; excellent table; booklet.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Service Laboratory
433 CAMBRIDGE ST., ALLSTON ALG. 9367
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS ON ANY MAKE OF RADIO. QUICK SERVICE.

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE little Cape Cod cottage, almost new, on hill overlooking Boston and Charles River; convenient. 11 Durland St., Brighton, opposite Hardwick. Open Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE and 100 acres of land suitable for dairy farm for sale. Address U. S. WALKER, Austin, Pennsylvania.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—For sale, very attractive Moorish style residence on plot 100 feet square adjoining park; choicest location; convenient to schools and stations; 30 minutes to New York; new house built to sell $45,000 complete, taken on mortgage, will sell at sacrifice: 9 large rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra lavatories, sport room, extra large closets, open porches, 2-car heated garage. BAILEY PARK COMPANY, 9 South Third Ave., Mt. Vernon, New York.

20 MINUTES from the heart of Philadelphia, Pa., colonial house, stucco on hollow tile, 4 bedrooms, hot water heat, oil burner, garage; lot 55 by 200; fine residential suburb. 164 Third Ave., Haddon Heights, N. J. Phones H. H. 3392-3556.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

RESORTS

AIKEN MANOR
On Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.
Beautiful country home on a mile of lake front, offering a rare combination of New England hospitality and solid comfort; tennis, bathing, boating and ping pong are available without extra charge; small fee for golf; moderate rates. MRS. C. W. AIKEN.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Young lady will share small apartment with lady, season or permanent; reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred. J S. Iowa Ave. D-2.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.
THE BRANDON
Furnished apartment kitchenette, 65 Bay View Avenue, $7 per week and up. Mrs. A. Buckhoff.

GRAND VIEW COTTAGE HOTEL
2 miles from Portland
Tennis, bathing, home cooking. Rates $15 to $20 per week. Booklet. C. E. Johnson, 851 Preble St., South Portland, Me.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, WEIRS, N. H.
Ownership-Management
Pleasant View House, lake front, clean rooms, meals you will enjoy, bathing beach in front, golf course near by; weekly rates $18 to $21 double; booklet on request. May we have your patronage, please?

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front new, attractive small apartments and guest rooms; sun-deck. MIR-A-MAR, 4th at Beach. Phone.

QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND
OGILVIE COTTAGE
Private, attractive cottage in exclusive summer colony; charming home atmosphere; excellent table; easy walk to ocean and golf links. Phone Quogue 976.

SAUGERTIES-IN-CATSKILLS, N. Y.
The Mygrant Homestead—Several attractive 4-room bungalows, $15 weekly; also rooms and board.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Cool rooms; single and double; good food; porch; parking space; reasonably priced. Regent 2192.

COMFORTABLE rooms, home atmosphere; good home cooking; spacious veranda, room for refined couple or gentlemen; also 1 single room. Oakwood 3359, 136 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HOME FOR ELDERLY MEN
In Greenfield, Mass.; good food. For details address MRS. LUCY E. GODDARD, 32 High St., Greenfield, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

GLOUCESTER, MASS.
COMMUNITY HOUSE
Cool and Attractive Rooms, Near Water
8 ANGLE STREET Tel. 1310

28 PEARL ST., ST. JOHNSBURY, VT. Tel. 149-M—Airy, comfortable rooms for over-night or weekly guests; reasonable rates. MRS. M. E. LADD.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St.—Cool, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; suitable for permanent or transient; reasonable. Com. 8177.

BOSTON—Attractively furnished room in private apartment until Aug. 30; also owner's room 2 weeks in August, or might rent entire apartment furnished. PEASE, Com. 0107 or 4330.

BOSTON, 9 Norway Street, Suite 1—Single room, near bath, all conveniences; no other roomers; very near church; $5 weekly. MLLE CAVALLO.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue, near Mass. Avenue — Comfortable rooms; permanent or transients. Tel. Circle 9267.

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at the Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere; large veranda. Tel. 4407, Greenfield.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Would you like to live in a house or a home? Little comforts make the difference; easy chairs, reading lamps, fireplaces, many windows make the Pedrick House at Marblehead an ideal place to stay.

N. Y. C., 539 W. 112, 3 D—Splendid, cool, studio room or 2-room suite; Columbia; church river. Cath. 8-2696.

NEW YORK CITY, 240 Audubon Ave.—Large, cool, comfortable room, 1 or 2 persons; faces street; unusual value; refined home. SANDER.

N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd—Large, clean, well-furnished front room; suitable studio; inexpensive; quiet, refined family; elevator. (4-E.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 3910 Walnut St.—The Moorey House—Large, airy, furnished rooms; refined surroundings, home comforts. Baring 8414.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

CHAUFFEUR—20 years' experience; careful; competent; will give week free trial. A. C. STOKES, 251 Waterman St. Providence R. I.

MARRIED man with child, experienced job press feeder, needs work of any kind, by the day if desired; can drive car or truck. HERBERT N. COLBY, 63 Bowen Avenue, Medford, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman will exchange several hours daily for quiet room, board. Write Apartment 2-E, 144 East 40th, New York City.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, ladies' maid, child's nurse; English. Write Box L-21, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TYPIST, 8 years' experience, desires work at home; typing of every description, legal documents, manuscripts, addressing envelopes. Scarsdale 5098, 10 Hillburn Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

WOMAN WISHES POSITION — HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION, SPLENDID COOK, GOOD SEWER. Write 102-28-215, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Missouri 7-1045.

SUMMER BOARD

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND, CASCO BAY ME
Open Through September
Charming old-fashioned house; splendid cooking. Bathing, sailing, fishing. Moderate rates. Six miles from Portland. THE MISSES PERRY

EXCELLENT food, clean rooms, beds; salt water bathing, boating, fishing; room and board $16-$18 a week. For an ideal vacation, Pollyanna Lodge, Five Islands, Me. Zetta M. Higgins.

RATES REDUCED 40% — Shadyknoll well-known family resort; country estate, near ocean; all sports; wholesome atmosphere; same excellent table; booklet. VAN HORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

WINNEPESAUKEE HOUSE
WEIRS, N. H.—Table supplied daily with fresh products from our own farm; rates reasonable. Tel. Weirs 3612.

SUMMER HOMES

WHITE MOUNTAINS
Charming, secluded cottage at Chocorua, N. H., 10 rooms, bath, downstairs lavatory, 44-foot living room, fireplace, wide piazzas, 2-car garage, lake and mountain view; boat and boathouse at lake. To appreciative family, for long season, about one-half usual rental. Tel. West Newton 1760 or write S. K. WAINWRIGHT, 17 Winthrop St., West Newton, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GOOD ENGLISH STUDIOS
Voice training, phonetics, oral reading grammar; creative writing; criticism of manuscrpts. AUGUSTA MACLEOD, B. A. (hon.), Director, 202 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 7340

IRMA WILLIAMS, VIOLINISTE
Available as soloist for Concerts, Musicales, etc
Artistic Instruction. All Grades Accepted
1729 Caton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Buckminster 2-0425

MAINE

AUBURN

Francis Electrical Co.
Electric Fixtures
Philco Radios
Maytag Washing Machines
and all kinds of electrical work.
74 MAIN STREET Tel. 4643

Coal Prices Advance August 1st
BUY NOW
AUBURN CASH FUEL CO.
212 COURT STREET

PIANOS for the Individual Need
Expert Tuning
Herbert L. White, Reg. Tuner
7 WESTERN VIEW STREET Tel. 407

Have Your Shoes Repaired
Men's Taps and Rubber Heels ... $1.25
Women's Taps and Rubber Heels ... $1.00
Rubber Heels 35c
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

MAINE

AUBURN (Continued)

Ford
Firestone Tires, Accessories and Storage
AUBURN MOTOR SALES, Inc.

BANGOR

Smith's Specialty Shop
41 HAMMOND STREET
Dresses of all types for all models, carefully selected and moderately priced. Also Hats, Jewelry, Hosiery and Kickernick Underdress.

C. E. LEACH & SON
Meats and Provisions
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE
44 Main Street

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
26 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES
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Distributors for S. S. Pierce Company
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All Standard
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Real Old-Fashioned
CLAM BAKES
STONE BRIDGE INN
TIVERTON, R. I.
Every Sunday at 1:30 P. M.
(Also Lobster Steak and Chicken Dinners)
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make the Garage of
MANLEY BROTHERS CO.
Incorporated
Your Headquarters

LEWIS R. BROWN
34 MAIN STREET—Home of Pictures
Let us do your Kodak Finishing
24-Hour Service
5x7 Enlargement with each roll
Stationery, Books, Pictures, Gifts, Cards, etc.

DAILY FEATURES

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Garble (R. B., who draws attention to a common misuse of this word in the sense of "to confuse so as to be unintelligible." A "garbled message," he points out, for instance, is not one which is so mixed up that it makes no sense; it is properly one which has been subtly made to convey a wrong sense)—The word is derived from the Arabic *gharbola*, "to sift, select," and, according to the Oxford Dictionary, has been used in English in three main senses: (1) "to remove garble or refuse from, to sift"; (2) "to select or sort out the best, to take the pick of"; and (3) "to make selections from with a (usually unfair or mischievous) purpose, to mutilate (a statement, writing, etc.) with a view to misrepresentation."

The Standard Dictionary defines it as "to change (a document or writing), usually with evil intent, by suppression or elision; mutilate; pervert; falsify." The Century Dictionary offers this definition: "to sort out parts of for a purpose, especially a sinister purpose; mutilate so as to give a false impression; sophisticate; corrupt." Webster's New International Dictionary says: "to pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose, usually unfair; to mutilate misleadingly; to pervert; as to *garble* a quotation; to *garble* an account."

It must be clear, then, that a garbled statement or message is not one which is confused beyond interpretation, but one which has been subject to a deliberate selecting and sifting of words, so that it conveys a meaning unintended by the writer and misleading to the recipient. The first commandment, for example, could be garbled by striking out the word "no." It would still make sense, but would convey the wrong impression.

We should quote accurately in order to avoid garbling.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 18

Explorers

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

He looked toward the West
And thrilled with emotion—
The first European
To see the "still ocean."

.....

2.

"Sail on!" still he cried,
Facing tempests and dangers;
Then home with great news
And copper-hued strangers.

.....

3.

On a long exploration
A pair of them went.
An Indian woman
As guide, her aid lent.

.....

4.

A Portuguese bold
Scorned the terrors of ocean
And landed in Asia
With little commotion.

.....

5.

Claims on the New World
Old England had none,
Except for the voyage
Of father and son.

.....

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 18."

In Lighter Vein

Oh Yeah?

Here is a Scotch anecdote that's different. Among the train passengers were an elderly Highlander and a young lad. The former was holding a watch in his hand and was studying it with intense interest. Suddenly he seemed satisfied and he beckoned the conductor to him.

"What is it?" the latter asked.

"I want to pay the rest of my grandson's fare," replied the Highlander; "he has just become 12 years old."—*Boston Transcript.*

Misunderstood

At last the disgraceful rumor had been traced to its source, and the cook was confronted by a provoked mistress.

"I was only repeatin', mum, what I 'eard from your own lips," the cook asserted.

"Gracious!" shrieked the mistress, "do you mean to say I told you my husband was in jail?"

"Not in so many words," conceded the cook, "but I drew my own conclusions. You said you was going to give a coming-out party in the summer."—*Tit-Bits.*

Ideal Mater

Two college girls were having lunch together.

"My dear," said one, "why do you always call your mother 'the mater'?"

"Because," answered the other girl, "she managed to find husbands for all my seven sisters."—*Boston Transcript.*

Doubtful Case

Sergeant: "But you say you're a college student?"

Prisoner: "I am, sir."

Officer: "But he can't be! I've searched him and there ain't a single magazine subscription blank on him."—*Illinois Siren.*

Convenience of Wealth

Butler: "Did you ring, sir?"

Baron: "Yes. Just stay and listen to my friend's golf story. I am going to bed."—*Vart Hem.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE world is only a place of pilgrimage, but, after all, there is a good deal of cheer in the journey, if it is made with a contented heart.

—HENRY VAN DYKE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Sofia, Bulgaria

MRS. TODOROVA is very happy. In fact, she is exuberant, because she was able to return recently the thousand levs (about $7), which she borrowed from a friend.

Her husband, a primary school teacher, had just received a monthly salary. And that was a great family event, because his pay was 90 days in arrears.

For a long time there had been no money in the house and all credit was exhausted. When asked "to charge it," the baker said "No"; the grocer said "No"; and all the others said "No." Yet a teacher and his wife and especially his children must eat. And it was that necessity which forced Mrs. Todorova very reluctantly to ask for a little temporary aid.

And when she returned it—the very same bill that had been given her—she joyfully explained how she had expended the salary they had just received, namely 2500 levs (about $18). Five hundred levs went for the rent, one room and a kitchen; 600 was paid to the bread bill; 500 went to the grocer; 200 to the butcher; 200 to the milk shop; 100 to the cobbler, 63 to the man who sells pads, pencils and school books, and 200 against recent loans.

Thus all of Mrs. Todorova's chief creditors have received enough to induce them to keep their accounts open, while the family has 137 levs—$1—left to go on.

The situation seemed very rosy. It was as though the stock market had suddenly risen. On leaving her friend Mrs. Todorova exclaimed with some self-reproach, "I suppose it's awful for me to be feeling so happy, when so many people are in such hard straits."

The average income of the majority of Bulgarian families is less than that of the Todorovas. Yet most of them manage to buy or to build some sort of house of their own. And practically all of them have neat Sunday clothes.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

The Children's Corner

Little Pete's Party

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE PETE wanted to have a party. That may not seem strange to you, but to Pete's family it was a most surprising thing, for noobdy in Pete's family had ever had a party before. He lived with his grandfather and grandmother on a very lonely little farm among the New England hills. It was several miles from the railroad, and quite a distance from the state road where the automobiles ran, and a long, long way from any other house. And, since Pete was not yet old enough to go to school, he had no child playmates. And little Pete wanted to have a party.

"Who will come to your party?" asked grandfather.

"All my friends," answered little Pete, opening his arms very wide indeed, "I love everybody in dis whole world."

"And what shall we have to eat?" asked grandmother, lovingly.

"Nut cookies and lemonade," said Pete quickly. So that was settled.

"The party will be tomorrow," said Pete, when Grandmother was putting him to bed, and so it was.

The next morning old Topsy, the black horse, carried Pete with his Grandfather and Grandmother and a big basket of party goodies down to the end of the lane where the mail box stood on the state road. Dog Rover went along, too.

They set up a little table covered with a white cloth and spread out the food upon it—sandwiches, cookies, and sweet summer apples. Near by, in a pail of cold water were some bottles of milk and lemonade. So the party was ready. Grandmother spread a quilt and a pillow under a tree for Pete to take a nap on if he wanted, and then she and Grandfather drove home again, but dog Rover stayed behind with Pete.

It seemed too early for anyone to come to the party just yet, so Pete and Rover wandered off to the blackberry field. When they came back they found that somebody had come and gone, for a sandwich and a glass of milk had been eaten, and a silver dime held down a piece of paper, on which was written, "Thank you." Peter was pleased. "Somebody came to my party," he said.

A little later along came the mail stage full of passengers bound for the town farther on. It was hot and they were thirsty, so Pete poured them out some lemonade, and they said, "Thank you," and the stage drove away, but Peter found some nickels on the table after they were gone.

And so it went on all day, until, when Pete and Rover woke up from their afternoon nap, all the refreshments were gone, and there were so many dimes and ickels on the empty table that Peter couldn't count them.

About that time old Topsy came jogging down the lane, bringing Grandfather and Grandmother to the party.

"There's nothing left," said little Pete, "nothing but these pennies. You can have them, Grandpa. It was a lovely party."

"Bless the child," said Grandfather, "he's shown us what to do."

"Did you have a good time, dear," said Grandfather, kissing little Pete.

"Yes," said Pete, "all my friends came. May I have another party some time?"

Animal Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Each of the objects may be named with a six-letter word. By using two letters from each of these names you will be able to spell the name of a small animal.

Rime-o-Grams No. 6

Novelists

Published: June 24, 1932

ANSWERS

1.
His works glow and sparkle
With wit for all ages;
Boys read Tom and Huck
And thirst for more pages.
(Mark Twain)

2.
His hero, while aiding
Perplexed Scotland Yard,
Solved many a riddle
Both knotty and hard.
(A. Conan Doyle)

3.
She used a man's name,
But that was no ban—
Though all her friends knew her
As plain Mary Ann.
(George Eliot)

4.
In the field of rare humor
He made a great hit,
When he rendered immortal
A Spanish "nit wit."
(Cervantes)

5.
A general once took
A pen in his hand
And a masterpiece wrote,
That's still in demand.
(Gen. Lew Wallace)

WINNERS

Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.
Mrs. Eleanor Payton, El Paso, Texas.
Mrs. George N. Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston, Mass.
Miss Clarissa Barker, Somerville, Mass.
Miss A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss Lucille, Schisreck, Kirkwood, Mo.
A. K. M., Middlebury, Vermont.
John S. Rockwood, Vancouver, Wash.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.
Miss Nedra Blake, Woodforde, Maine.
Miss M. H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
L. J. Sanderson, Winchester, Mass.
Miss Jane Barrett (no address).
Miss Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
John Bond, West Newton, Mass.
Mrs. Agnes B. Chamberlin, Cody, Wyoming
M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Mrs. Roy R. Wilson, Decatur, Ill.
Miss Gladys Brew, Butte, Mont.
Miss Sylvia Hartson (no address).
Mrs. E. F. Legge, Las Cruces, N. M.
Miss Grace Snyder, Kansas City, Mo.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Dictatorship in Germany

THE iron fist of dictatorship, sweeping aside the formalities of parliamentary government in Prussia, has tightened the control of those who govern in Germany today with a mandate for the Reichswehr.

At a time when she is greatly in need of domestic peace, Germany stands amid grave internal turmoil. With basic economic problems crying for solution, party strife is echoing from the Rhineland to the Baltic. When foreign confidence is sorely needed to carry forward negotiations which, like those of Lausanne, are not yet definitely perfected, the voice of popular government has lost the ring of authority.

Into this situation has come a sudden effort to establish order—but order at the price of drastic expedients. Dictatorship has been set up in an area as important to Germany as the territory east of the Rockies is to the United States. Martial law rules the capital. Such are the measures upon which the von Papen Cabinet has chosen to depend, disclosing clearly that, never a "national concentration" Cabinet in more than name, it has now narrowed the basis on which it stands to the limited area of the military parade ground.

The mailed glove is apparent, but the identity of the hand within it less clear. Readiest of all is the assumption that it is the hand of Adolf Hitler—master political propagandist and exponent of Fascist experiments. Successively the von Papen Government has acceded to demands of the Fascists. Almost its first official action was to remove the proscription on the Brown Shirt army to permit uniforms and demonstrations. Dissolution of the Reichstag and the calling of elections for July 31 were to enable the Fascists to make the gains of their party effective in the Reich. Even in restoring the ban on political demonstrations to halt riots which followed the release of the politico-military armies, the Government placated the Fascists by admitting that they were justified in some instances, although many observers question necessity of uniformed Fascist parades through crowded Communist residential areas.

But the Fascists have taken the attitude that their Brown Army was being victimized by Communists enjoying the tolerance of the police under the Social Democratic Prussian régime. Chancellor von Papen not only acceded to the Fascists' demand to take over authority in Prussia and remold the police to a more Rightist sympathy, but he has excoriated the Communists in words more dignified but no less significant than those used by the Fascists, who now seem on the point of demanding that the Communist Party be ousted from German politics.

Yet behind these concessions is the fact that the Junker Nationalists in control of the Cabinet are at one with the Fascists in their desire for dictatorial power and their dislike of Communists. Shrewd political observers, recalling that the von Papen Cabinet was formed supposedly as an effort to make some concessions to the National Socialists but not permit them to control, ask whether events are not carrying the von Papen Cabinet along a road it desires to travel. They recall that Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, who dominates the Cabinet, also dominates the Reichswehr. They point out also that control of Prussia was believed to be part of the Junker Nationalist program when Captain von Papen first took office.

Such considerations far outweigh the technical matters that involve the German situation in a political haze—the problem of an inactive Prussian Diet due to the absence of any workable coalition or that of the extent of the authority of the President under the Weimar Constitution. The fundamental result of recent events will lie in their effect on the German form of Government. The basic contentions are divided between parliamentary government and a third Reich or Junker dictatorship—with not insignificant overtones of monarchical restoration.

Chancellor von Papen promised the iron fist would be laid but lightly on Prussia and Berlin, and be removed as soon as the emergency has passed. Keeping faith with this promise is requisite to permit the nation to work out the underlying governmental problem in consonance with the popular will.

Seeing America—Behind Billboards

MANY Americans will start vacationward this month to "See America First." Differing little from thousands who have set forth as hopefully, their trip will probably consist largely in viewing dilapidated billboards, extravagantly colored signs, "Taj Mahal" filling stations, "hot-dog" stands and automobile junk yards. Fortunately, the persistent despoilment of America's natural scenery by garish billboards and other advertising is proving sufficiently potent to make the motorist think seriously about a subject that formerly received all too little attention: roadside beauty.

For years citizens have wondered why communities, through their travel bureaus, heralded widely the beauty of their motor routes and then permitted merchants, hotel keepers, and other advertisers to eclipse that beauty with signs of every description.

The outcome is seen in a number of strong groups which have organized to make roadside beauty possible. The American Nature Association and the National Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty are two. Other groups, also, such as the Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis Clubs, the Federated Women's Clubs in forty states, the League of Women Voters, garden clubs, forestry clubs, the American Civic Association, the American Society of Landscape Architects and the National Highway Association are contributing to the movement not necessarily to eliminate, but reasonably to limit, billboards and other roadside advertising.

Landowners, hotel keepers, resort proprietors and merchants in states which rightly boast of magnificent highways and beautiful scenery have begun to recognize that revenue from tourists increases in proportion as billboards and other roadside annoyances decrease. Consequently, highways in those particular states have improved in beauty and safety.

Though this is a mercenary viewpoint, the motorist is willing to overlook the motivating influence if only it will become sufficiently strong to sweep through every state in the Union. After all, the tourist travels to see snow-capped mountains, inspiring panoramas, gently rolling hills, tranquil lakes, rushing rivers. It is not strange that he prefers beauty not too frequently punctuated by the billboard and its legion of inharmonious relatives.

Mussolini Turns the Wheel

THE drastic reshuffling of the Italian Cabinet apparently expresses no serious dissension in Fascist ranks. What in another capital would require an election or a revolution needs in Rome only a few words from Il Duce.

Signor Mussolini may have been influenced somewhat in the removal of Signor Grandi from the Foreign Office by growing dissatisfaction in Italy over the Foreign Minister's conciliatory policy. Particularly, it is said, the more fiery nationalists have been disturbed by the Franco-British entente and by Signor Grandi's failure to put Italy into a place of spectacular prominence at Geneva and Lausanne.

But the Foreign Minister had been always a spokesman for Mussolini, who will now resume the post in name also. Moreover, the indications are that not only Grandi but Rocco and Bottai, other leading Fascists who were ousted at the same time, remain in favor with the Dictator. Indeed, such wholesale changes seem better accounted for by the official explanation. This is that Mussolini is merely carrying out his system of "rotation" so that as many as possible of his most capable followers will be trained in the responsibility of office.

This interpretation is borne out by the known desires of Il Duce. In an interview with Emil Ludwig published in the New York Times only a few days ago he said:

> I have tried to attract men and put them to the test. There is already a ruling class of excellent minds; for example, Grandi, Balbo, Bottai and Arpinati. . . . To be sure, I believe that there will be no Duce No. 2; that if he should come Italy wouldn't tolerate him.

Aside from the unconscious compliment to Duce No. 1, these words indicate clearly that Mussolini is looking ahead and seeking to prepare men to perpetuate the Fascist régime.

This policy was intimated elsewhere in this same interview when Mussolini said he had never taken Napoleon as his model, because "he brought a revolution to a close; I began one." Seven years ago Il Duce feared that Fascism would end were he to be removed from the scene. But he has been "digging in." He has been intensively indoctrinating youth.

He seems to hope now that Fascism has really taken hold of Italy. He talks not of Napoleon but of Cromwell and of Cæsar, probably recalling that they fell, but also remembering that much of their work lived after them.

The Business Pot Simmers

"PRICES have reached rock bottom" and "Prosperity is just around the corner" so long have represented shibboleths of "wishful thinking" that considerable skepticism and ridicule greet any suggestion of business improvement. Many people who have been watching so assiduously for the boiling of the business pot have somewhat disgustedly turned away.

Coincident with the retreat of the watchers comes a mellow simmering sound in the kettle. It is unmistakable in Lawrence, Mass., where about 2000 workers have picked up their dinner pails and returned to the worsted mills which are among the largest in the world. From Winooski, Vt., a woolen manufactory is reported to have jumped its employee roster from 600 to 1400 hands since the first of July. A large shoe factory has reopened in Manchester, N. H.

The shoe city of the middle West, St. Louis, announces acceleration of production in the International Shoe Company and in the Brown Shoe Company, plants hiring thousands of men and women.

At River Point, near Providence, R. I., word comes that the large Royal textile mills, associated with the B. B. & R. Knight Corporation, have reopened with employment for 700 men and women.

Announcements daily come over the wire of plants opening or reopening. Perhaps much of the revival is seasonal to fill fall orders, but much of it is a direct recognition that the present is the far-visioned business man's opportunity to obtain materials and equipment and to establish business on a cost ratio fabulously low.

Thus the reported sale of 14,000,000 pounds of mohair by the National Wool Marketing Corporation is declared by the officials of the corporation to be an indication that business men bolstered by confidence in the future are determined to take advantage of the low price level. This huge purchase probably presages the buying of wool, cotton and other commodities on the same basis, it is said.

In the West there is jubilation over the rise that has taken place in livestock prices. Farmers with best grade hogs to sell could get only $3.50 a hundredweight at the end of May. A solid month of rising bids carried quotations to $5:55 a week or two ago, and while the price has settled somewhat, it still is near $5. This and a lesser rise in cattle prices have added probably more than $100,000,000 to the value of livestock on American farms. Some improvement has taken place, too, in prices for cotton and certain other agricultural products. While such gleanings of hope are far from solving the farm problem, they do have significance, since improvement in the condition of agriculture is fundamental to general improvement.

There is every reason to believe that the simmering in the pot means business. The Herculean efforts of the Government to make money easy, to avoid human distress, to engender economy and confidence, to remove international obstacles, to guarantee the integrity of the currency and to bolster every phase of business, from railroads to home owning, must have increased the heat under the business pot.

Malta Goes Back to Democracy

AFTER two years of autocratic rule, the Islands of Malta and Gozo have been allowed to go back to democracy. The British Governor has ceased to govern. The Constitution has been restored. Elections have been held.

There is perhaps a lesson that other and larger lands may learn from the stir in the Maltese teacup. Malta was as well—probably better—ruled by its governor than it had been, or will be, by the politicians. But it was not happy. It prefers its dinner of herbs where freedom is, to the stalled ox of autocratic efficiency.

Probably England had no alternative but to suspend constitutional government in Malta. But she was unquestionably right in restoring it. The dictatorship sprang originally from a dispute about language—the comparative virtues of English and Maltese on the one hand, and Italian on the other. The Government party, the Constitutionalists, favored the first group; the Nationalist opposition, despite its name, championed Italian. Among the Nationalists were the lawyers and the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Malta. Thus it happened that the cloud from being merely a political one soon developed into a tempest that involved the relations of church and state. The bishops nailed politics to the masthead by announcing that any Roman Catholic who voted for the party in power would be guilty of mortal sin.

Malta is part of the British Empire. It was not long, therefore, before the cloud crossed the Mediterranean and emptied itself on London and Vatican City. The British Government insisted that it could not permit the Roman Catholic clergy, even though their flocks numbered 98 per cent of the population of Malta, to use their ecclesiastical authority as a political weapon. When the Vatican refused to restrain the Maltese hierarchy, Great Britain canceled the impending elections in Malta and Gozo and transferred legislative and administrative authority to the Governor.

The cloud has passed—more or less—from Malta, but it still hovers over Vatican City and London. Lord Strickland, leader of the Constitutionalists, a Roman Catholic, has apologized to the Pope, and not to the bishops. The Vatican has accepted his apology. The Maltese bishops have withdrawn their ban (though not their personal influence) against voting for Lord Strickland and his supporters.

But relations between the two greater disputants remain strained. Great Britain has not yet appointed a fresh minister to the Vatican in place of the one who was sent elsewhere when the quarrel began. Nor is there any sign that she intends doing so in the near future. The language question is still the paramount issue. The British Government fanned rather than took the wind out of the politicians' sails by decreeing the abolition of Italian as a compulsory language in the elementary schools before restoring the Constitution.

The Nationalists' disappointment is tempered with the joy of having overwhelmed their opponents at the general election. The Constitutionalists, though defeated, are pleased that they have kept so many votes in spite of thunder from the ecclesiastical authorities. Moreover, they have had their way about compulsory Italian. Thus each of the major political parties has a grievance and cause for gratification.

Editorial Notes

We owe Capper's Weekly for the following liquor business figures of the "good old days." It is revealed that from a bushel of corn the distiller got four gallons of whisky, which retailed at $16.50. The rest of those involved in the manufacture and consumption of the whisky made the following out of it:

The farmer got	$ .25
The U. S. Government got	4.40
The railroad got	1.00
The manufacturer got	4.00
The drayman got	.15
The retailer got	7.00
The consumer got	DRUNK
His wife got	HUNGER
His children got	RAGS

Will the right-thinking citizen allow the return of a business that distributes its returns in this manner?

A Chicago waste paper disposal organization has a new ink remover that will take the ink off old newspapers so that the same paper can be remanufactured and used again and again. That word—waste—will soon be obsolete. There will be nothing left for it to describe.

Anyone can learn mathematics, says a Boston professor, who attributes many students' deficiency in that subject to a defeatist attitude. His explanation would apply to a majority of low marks in and out of school.

The Californian whose "10 per cent increase in business" idea has operated successfully wherever adopted, is a washing machine salesman by occupation, and seems also to be rather adept at ironing out difficulties.

Informing your guests that the house is a stone's throw from the station is another means of getting material for your rock garden.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Politics of Yachting—An American Hitler?

AT ANY rate, Franklin D. Roosevelt has introduced into politics a new and possibly popular character, the amateur yachtsman. Last week's papers were full of pictures of him at the tiller of his yawl, the Myth II, and it will be generally admitted that he looked the part much better than did Calvin Coolidge in his ten-gallon hat. The press has to have its pictures of statesmen in their hours of ease, and Hoover thigh deep in trout water, or "Al" Smith in a striped bathing suit, have made the public familiar with the diversions of these great ones. Governor Roosevelt is, so far as I know, the first Corinthian yachtsman to figure prominently in Democratic politics, although Walter Brown, Postmaster-General and presidential adviser on practical politics, is a famous sailor on Lake Erie, while the Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams, likes nothing better than a trick at the wheel, with the lee rail under water.

Everybody remembers the story of an earlier Secretary of the Navy, Truman Newberry, who in youth shipped as a "gob" in the days of the Spanish War. Millionaire seamen were not uncommon during that opéra bouffe conflict. One day as the cruiser on which Newberry had his berth was steaming northward from Hampton Roads, an officer noticed a trim, white steam yacht keeping abreast of it. Newberry was diligently polishing some brass near by and the officer turned to him.

"Do you know whose yacht that is?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, whose?"

"Mine, sir!"

Some of the political information gathered by Governor Roosevelt in his cruise in New England waters may prove that his yacht is well named. Among other things he learned that New Hampshire and Maine are looked upon as favorable fighting ground for the ticket of Roosevelt and Garner. It's a pity the Myth II is not a flying boat. What cargoes of happy political prophecy of Democratic victories she could gather in Kansas, Iowa, and the Dakotas!

* * *

Is Gen. Smedley D. Butler planning to be the Hitler of the American Republic? I had thought of suggesting Mussolini as one of the figures whom the retired marine is desirous of emulating, but nothing in the early career of Italy's Duce parallels the oratorical outburst of the General at the camp of the bonus marchers in Washington last Tuesday. A lively infusion of profanity makes literal quotation of his remarks inexpedient. Flattering his hearers, declaring that he never saw such soldiers, adjuring them to stay at the capital until they received their "rights," the General, if newspaper reports be authentic, left little undone to encourage a movement which menaces the peace and good order of the national capital.

No one—General Butler least of any—has exact knowledge as to the measure of actual service at the front rendered by any of the men now encamped on the Anacostia flats. What everyone does know is that the United States has outdone any other nation in the liberality of its provision for the veterans of the World War. With the smallest casualty list of any major participant, its pension list is the heaviest—exceeding, in fact, that of France and Italy combined.

What the men now menacing the peace of Washington are contending for is immediate payment of the bonus, which was originally provided as a method of meeting the needs of their declining years. What the average citizen would like to know is, if they should get it next winter and spend it promptly, as most of them would, what new form of demand upon the Federal Treasury would be planned to meet their new need.

It is, roughly speaking, forty years since Coxey's army of tatterdemalions marched on the capital and was dispersed by a police officer who emphatically told them they "must not walk on the grass." Thereupon "General" Coxey's military demonstration was laughed out of importance. This later application of military force to political use is more serious. When a retired Brigadier-General of the Marines can be found ready to fraternize with the malcontents, and to urge them to multiply their numbers and to hold their camp at Washington until Congress comes back, it is time to recognize the gravity of the phenomenon.

The appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose of getting the men to their homes is proving futile—too many have no homes. For too many of them, even the squalor of the shanties at Washington and scanty rations are better than park benches and hand-me-outs at home. And, in addition to the serious purpose of getting some "dough" from the Federal Treasury, the affair has had a sort of holiday character that appealed to many. So they organized themselves into an army, called it Bonus Expeditionary Force (B. E. F.), have their own commanders, military police, liaison officers—everything, in fact, but the arms of a real army. There are, perhaps, 12,000 of them in Washington today. What will the cool weather of the autumn produce?

Sentiment and Spaghetti

WHEN Sterne made that genial contribution to eighteenth century literature, entitled "A Sentimental Journey," traveling for pleasure was mainly confined to persons of "quality," and making the grand tour was a serious business. Leisured peregrinations in lumbering post chaises, punctuated with tutorial guidance through the art galleries of Italy and Spain, were considered the crown to the higher culture.

Now that we have changed all that, to use the Gallic phrase, and motorcars and tourist cabins invite all and sundry to "do" Europe on the installment plan, there issues from the land, if not the hand, of Mussolini, a charming sequel to the English author's delightful and discursive chronicle. It is true that the fascinating volume is called a guidebook, but that nomenclature is clearly a literary pleasantry, something akin to "Young Visiters," by little Daisy Ashford, or was it Sir James Barrie?

The title-page of the work bears the imprint of the prosaic-sounding Italian State Tourist Agency, but it owes its inspiration to a dilettante in travel, aided and abetted by a cartoonist of exquisite humor. Its intriguing plot is described as a "gastronomical pilgrimage" which starts at Piedmont in the north of Italy and finishes at Sicily and Sardinia in the south, and it is a distinct addition to the gayety of tourists, if not of nations.

Literary archives reveal no intent on the part of Laurence Sterne to pen a companion volume to his famous work, and it took the peculiar genius which is Italy's to fill a modern need by writing the sequel to a classic issued a century and a half ago. And very naturally, its chief and engrossing subject concerns (is it possible the reader has already guessed it?) that delicacy which has its remote origins in the Mediterranean peninsula, but whose renown reaches to the farthermost corners of the earth.

From now on, stay-at-homes may expect to receive from their fortunate tourist friends not the lengthy epistles, written on fourteen pages of that flimsy foreign writing paper so dear to a former generation, describing the Campanile in Florence or romantic evening drives along the Appian Way, but dissertations on the manifold manners of serving macaroni. And very properly, too, for spaghetti—in Italy—may easily lead to adventures in artistic contentment.

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Journeying by train, for instance, from Naples to Pompeii, the traveler glimpses back-yard views of macaroni hanging out to dry on heavily laden clotheslines, for all the world like the weekly wash in less romantic lands. Next day, in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele, at Milan, which is not a picture gallery but an arcade where fashion delights to promenade, some of that very clothesline farinaceous paste may be served to him, cunningly metamorphosed at the hands of a master chef into "Maccheroni alla Napoletana."

Legend has it—and this time legend is not far wrong—that if one sits long enough, say at a terrace table at Savini's, in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele, he will see the operatic song birds of the world. For the "gallery" is a kind of al fresco clearing house where mighty impresarios, prime donne and golden-throated tenors and international booking agents meet, in the northern Italian metropolis, the home of La Scala, the world's most exacting opera house, at once the ambition and dread of the singing artist, who knows that no fame will prevent the satiric whistle of an audience that brooks not the slightest deviation from perfect pitch and proper key.

And, sitting in the lingering twilight and looking at the gray granite mass of the Duomo, the cathedral of 135 pinnacles, framed in the blue Italian sky, the thoughtful tourist may reflect that only in the land of Dante and Donizetti could spaghetti lead to song.

W. R. M.

Notes From German Cities

Beaches For Coal Miners

IN THE west of Germany geography is being changed. A new lake is being made in the Ruhr in connection with construction of a dam. The Baldeney Lake will be located not far from Essen, the seat of the Krupp works, one of the largest iron and steel factories in the world. In fact, the lake can be seen from Villa Huegel, the home of the Krupp family. It is the second artificial lake formed recently in that district and will probably become as popular as its forerunner, the Hengstey Lake. Both lakes have a fine swimming beach. The Ruhr district, one of the world's most important iron and coal regions, is a peculiar country in parts. One passes down a picturesque valley following the winding course of the River Ruhr and on turning a hill corner comes up against a black and busy industrial center. A little further on the green hilly sides move up to the river again and one is back in peaceful country. The two new lakes add a hitherto unknown feature to this part of Germany. Mine workers in future will be able to enjoy swimming and canoe trips.

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Rose Garden Draws Crowds

Owing to the unfavorable condition of the municipal budget, floriculture in Berlin's many fine parks and squares is this summer greatly restricted, but this is by no means the case with the "Rosarium" in the center of the Tiergarten. This exquisite rose garden, donated by the former Emperor's first wife to the Berlin people several years before the outbreak of the war, has always been tended with the utmost care and is a striking example of the gardener's skill and the florist's art. In the early summer it is a thing of wondrous beauty, attracting crowds of admirers, both native and foreign. Children only being permitted to this wealth of loveliness under supervision, the garden, in the early morning especially, is frequented by many for quiet study. Indeed, some of the numerous benches have a small table before them, which the Empress caused to be placed there for the use of students. In the center of the rosarium are two ponds covered with pink and white water lilies, a charming sight that is alone worth a visit.

* * *

Romance Gets Stiff Blow

The days when sailors ran up the rope ladders, balanced on swaying crossbars and handled heavy sheets of canvas in snow and ice or tropical winds, are practically over. Today, on the four-masted bark Hussar, one presses a button and up rush the sails to the very top of the highest mast, fifty-eight meters above the water's level. Another button is pressed and down they come again. At least this is what is intended to happen. The Hussar is a luxurious yacht of 3100 tons built at the Germania shipyard in Kiel for delivery in the United States. She is propelled by a Diesel-electric combination.

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Savant Washes Fogs Away

Fog is being coaxed from the sky with water and with electricity by a German savant. Prof. A. Wiegand of the meteorological institute of Hamburg believes that fog will not disperse because its particles are all laden with the same electricity. The electric fields thus produced prevent the drops from uniting and "raining down." He tried to overcome their mutual resistance by sending a spray of water laden with electricity of the opposite nature into the fog. And lo and behold, shortly afterward the fog began to thin.